HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,134—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrautetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr ,,
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,085	21st May ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "INDIA," 4,100 tons, on or about 25th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 24th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2086	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

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INDIAN CIGARS

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LIGHTS OF ASIA.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
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and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

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THE POPULAR RESORT.

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A GOOD MEAL,
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BREAKFAST,
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Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

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30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
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APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, THE 25TH MARCH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

ZAZA

David Belasco's version of Pierre Berton and Charles Simons Play, in five Acts, from the Garrick Theatre.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF PARIS, AMERICA AND LONDON.

THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY OF THE LONDON SEASON.

Produced under the Sole Direction of
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PROGRAMME.

Bernard Dufresne..			Mr. Charles Edwardes.
Duc de Bressac....			Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.
Cascart........	The singing partner of Zaza		Mr. Clarence Linden.
Jacques Rigault	College Chum of Bernard		Mr. Edward Roy.
Blac	Caricaturist........		Mr. C. Young.
Mounet Pombea	At one Time the Matinee Idol........		Mr. Jack Onslow.
Joly	Stage Manager		Mr. Charles Donovan.
Adolphe	A Waiter........		Mr. I. Aurante.
Coachman	....		Mr. C. Laurence.
Alphonse........	Stage Carpenter		Mr. J. Johnson.
Rosa Bonne	Zaza's Aunt		Miss Annie Sherar
Madame Dufresne.	....		Miss Caroline Pennie.
Divonne	A House-keeper		Mr. C. Underwood.
Lisette	A Maid		Miss Laurence.
Toto	....		Miss Baby Lily Schneider.
lorianne	Ex-Favourite........	Cafe Concert Girls.	Miss Violet Lansdown.
Alice Morel			Miss Violet Delmaine.
Lolotte	A Dancer........		Miss C. Christensen.
Nuriche			Miss Daisy Pennie
Adele			Miss Margaret Cyril.
Juliette			Miss Crosie Rayner.
Flower Girl			Miss C. Eilenberg.
Nathalie	Zaza's Maid		Miss Daisy Fleming.
ZAZA			MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

me are reeds, that one time sway to the current and to the wind another.

Act I.—Behind the Scenes of a Provincial Concert Hall, St. Etienne ....The Meeting.
Act 2.—(Six Months Later) The Little House in the Woods of St. Etienne ....Together.
Act 3.—(The Next Day) At Mme. Dufresnes, Paris........Face to Face.
Act 4.—(The Morning after) Zaza's Home (same as Act 2)........A Broken Toy.
Act 5.—(Two Years Later) Exterior of the "Cafe Concert des Ambassadeurs" in the Champs Elysees, Paris ......Love Redeems the World

Scenery by Mr. FURST.

Costumes by Madame GUSTAVE PENIN, Paris.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

THE THEATRE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE to come into force from 1st April, 1904.

THROUGH SERVICE.

Karachi and Bombay

Train from Karachi and Quetta.	Stations.	Train to Karachi and Quetta.
H. M.	N. W. Railway.	H. M.
23 50 D.	Karachi........A.	22 25
15 44 D.	Quetta ....A.	11 57
	Hyderabad:—	
12 30 A.	For Quetta ....D.	13 30
8 17 A.	For Karachi ....D.	16 06
	J. B. Railway.	
13 00 D.	Hyderabad ....A.	13 00
9 50 A.	Marwar Junction........D.	17 45
	R. M. Railway.	
11 58 D.	Marwar Junction ....A.	16 13
20 20 A.	Ahmedabad ....D.	7 55
	B. B. and C. I. Railway.	
21 5 D.	Ahmedabad........A.	7 10
7 40 A.	Bombay (Colaba) ....D.	21 30

Karachi, Delhi and Agra.

H. M.	N. W. Railway.	H. M.
23 50 D.	Karachi ....A	22 55
15 41 D.	Quetta........A.	11 57
	J. B. Railway.	
13 01 D.	Hyderabad ....A	13 00
6 55 A.	Luni Junction........D.	20 20
	J. B. Railway.	
7 15 D.	Luni Junction ....A	19 48
19 26 A.	Kuchaman Road ....D.	9 15
	R. M. Railway.	
19 55 D.	Kuchaman Road ....A.	8 51
21 35 A.	Phalera ....D	7 10
	R. M. Railway.	
22 05 D.	Phalera ....A.	6 17
7 00 A	Delhi ....D	21 18
7 30 A.	Agra ....D	20 00

LOCAL SERVICE,

Luni Junction to Hyderabad:—

Stations.	Mixed.	Local.	Local.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Luni Junction ....D	20 20	7 40	.....
Balotra ....A	22 42	11 40	.....
Barmer ....D	2 32	.....	.....
Chhor ....D	8 39	.....	16 00
Mirpur Khas ....A	10 47	.....	19 25
Do ....D	11 01	7 00	19 50
Tando Allahyar ....D	11 53	8 35	21 05
Tando Jam........D	12 31	9 55	21 59
Hyderabad ....A	13 00	11 00	22 50

Hyderabad to Luni Junction:—

Hyderabad ....D.	13 01	17 00	2 40
Tando Jam ....D.	13 37	18 08	3 34
Tando Allahyar ....D.	14 13	19 35	4 25
Mirpur Khas ....A.	15 05	20 55	5 33
" ....D.	15 18	...	5 58
Chhor........D.	17 50	..	...
" ....A.	...	...	10 8
Barmer........D.	0 46	—	..
Balotra........D.	4 05	22 43	...
Luni Junction........A.	6 35	3 10	..

Balotra to Pachpadra:—

Balotra........D	..	...	11 50
Pachpadra........A	..	..	12 40

Pachpadra to Balotra:—

Pachpadra........D.	—	...	20 15
Balotra........A	...	...	21 00

Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road to Marwar Junction.

Stations.	Mixed.	Mixed.
	H. M.	H. M.
Bhatinda ....D.	1 45	..
Hanumangarh........D.	5 53	...
Bikaner........D.	17 20	...
Nagaur........D.	22 24	...
Marwar Mundwa........D.	23 19	...
Merta Road........A.	1 08	...
Kuchaman Road........D.	18 5	9 15
Merta Road........A.	23 14	14 41
Merta Road........D.	1 52	14 55
Jodhpur........A.	5 30	18 30
" ....D.	5 50	18 50
Luni Junction........A.	6 50	19 43
" ....D.	7 05	20 40
Marwar Pali........D.	8 39	22 37
Marwar Junction........A.	9 50	23 45

Marwar Junction to Bhatinda and Kuchaman Road.

Marwar Junction........D.	17 45	4 05
Marwar Pali........D.	18 40	5 23
Luni Junction........A.	20 00	7 00
" ....D.	20 10	7 15
Jodhpur ....A	21 20	8 39
" ....D.	21 40	8 59
Merta Road ....A.	1 32	13 00
Merta Road ....D.	2 10	13 20
Kuchaman Road ....A.	7 10	19 25
Merta Road........D.	2 00	...
Marwar Mundwa........D.	3 46	...
Nagaur........D.	4 26	...
Bikaner........A	8 40	...
" ....D.	9 05	...
Hanumangarh........D	18 46	...
Bhatinda........A.	22 38	...

R. TODD,
Acting Manager,
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.

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Crest correctly Engraved........	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto........	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions........	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved........	Rs.	3	0
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Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards........	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards........	Rs.	2	0

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores' Office up to noon, on 6th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of
80 Tons COTTON WASTE, 1st quality.

Full particulars and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 16th March, 1904.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1904, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. Owens as a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1904, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 25th day of April, 1904, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
DAVID, SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
S. M. MOSES, Director.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 28th instant, respectively, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.
OPEN from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 4 Annas,
EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE on 30th March, 1904, at 8-30, P.M.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED. First and Second-Class ENGINEER, for Up-Country Press and Ginning Factory, 12 months certain. None need apply who has not previous experience. Ten years' experience in erection work essential. Apply with certificates to BOMONJI HORMUSJI MOTABHOY, 34 Church Gate Street.

CREAM CRACKERS, Kimberley, AT HOME, Orange Slices; FAIRY—Oxford Lunch Cakes —PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to SHET MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Sootar Chawl, Out-fort, Bombay.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand."—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0)=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=3 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS OF
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.
APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.
5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons] and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ..	Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Multan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!!

AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per dozen. A HAMPER of 25 Assorted APPLES for Rs. 4 for up-country, inclusive Rail charges.

TUKINA & Co.,
OPPOSITE MARKET, BOMBAY.
(Please mention this paper).

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)........	Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 17,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned ornaments belonging to a Parsee gentleman, viz., 1 pair pearl bracelets, 1 pearl necklace, 1 pair pearl car buttons, 1 pearl brooch, 1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond brooch, 1 diamond carstar, 1 diamond marquise ring, 1 emerald eardrop, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold watch neck chain, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold ballnecklace. 1 lady's open face watch, 1 ruby hoop ring of which two rubies are lost.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at the 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Victoria Road Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, chiffonier, almyras, bed steads dressing and washhand tables, cane furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany semi-grand piano by Kapas, bagatelle table windproof lamp, pictures, table ornaments, &c, the property of F. F. Williams Esq. proceeded to Burmah.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Nusservanji Dorabji Bahadurji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of land, viz:

All that piece of vacant land or ground with the well thereon, situate on the road leading to Danda at Kantvadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3,028 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandez, on the west by the property of Dr. Merwanji Hakim, on the north by the sea and on the south by the Public Road to Danda.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan application may be made to the Undersigned.

On Monday, the 28th instant, is a Public Holiday, our weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, cots, book and hat stands &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Amaria consisting of pictures in frames, candlesticks, hanging and table lamps, marble table ornaments, silver glass figures, flower vases, Japanese bronze plates, straw hats, toys, cards of false jewellery, French polish, books, smoking pipes, metal chains and charms, Japanese wall screens, cigarette boxes, perfume boxes show cases, cupboards, teakwood cases, drawers zinc tanks, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. H. Vogel & Co. on account of the concerned, the following Jewellery consisting of gold, silver, nickel plated, and oxidised gents' and lady's watches, 8 days going gold watches, gold repeater watches, gold 18 and 12 carat cuff and neck chains, silver card and cigar cases, gold and silver charms and brooches, brilliant and pearl brooches, silver enamelled watch boxes, cups and saucers, liqueur glasses wine glasses and lady's buckle, brilliant and pearl rings and tie pins etc.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, and next to the Reay House, the valuable and artistic designed house-hold furniture made to order, cabinet and chiffoniers, drawing room suite of furniture, lined silk tapestry, Freedan figures, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, almyras, iron and brass bedstead sweet-toned cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, rich glassware, crockery ware and platedware mother-o-pearl colmont binocular, English 21 days going brass clock in plate glass dome, silk lined folding screen, jardiniers, flower pots, hall pillars telescopic hall lamp, cooking utensils, hanging and table lamps, Persian carpets, garden pumps, large iron safe bicycle etc. the property of R. Von. Vesteneck, Esq. (Austro-Hungarian Consulate).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th inst, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good-order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong bay horse 15½ hands goes well in single and double harness.
2 thorough shikari hounds.
2 polo ponies. played in several tournaments, owner proceeded on active service, only reason of selling.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria, nearly new, in very good order.
1 Arab horse, 14-3 5 years, goes well in harness.
The property of F. Ritchie, Esq, gone home—
1 brown waler mare, 15-2-1-2, 8 years, good harness mare up to any amount of work.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years ;—

Plot No.	Area
30 A 30 B 30 C 30 D	453-33 each square yards.
8	741 square yards.
9	793-28 ,,
10	718-67 ,,
11	826-67 ,,
11 A	760-07 ,,

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Custom House, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockery ware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, firstrate pictures and oleographs one handsome sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, one quarter size slate billiard table by J Bennett and Co., London, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. WALSH, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY. the 23rd April next, at 1 p.m.. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-Polished household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich tables ornaments, handsome Persian carpets, Ditmars table and hanging kerosine lamps, large almirahs and gown presses, large iron bedstead, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon. Mr. S. REASCH, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1904.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 23.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 [illegible]	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£95 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= + 3-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 3-4	= — 1-7
2 months hence	25 9-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= — 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·43 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 3-8	= + 1-4

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00000

Rs.	22·50	were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs.	9·00	do	Bombay
Rs.	6·00	do	Madras
Rs.	37·50		

At 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 75 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	Nil	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs.	22·50	do	Bombay
Rs.	Nil	do	Madras
Rs.	22·50		

At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 75 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

Extra allotments nil.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 nominal.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 A. M. Done. Tone dull.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 3-8. A.-M. Sellers. Tone dull.
Brown 30 5-8 A. M. Sellers. Tone steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32 3-8. A.-M. buyers. Tone quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales. 5,000. Spot 7·64—20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·34	7·31	7·29
— 10	— 10	— 10
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·27	7·21	7·04
— 10	— 10	— 11
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·37	6·07	5·97
— 14	— 13	— 13

Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000
Do. last year	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	8,000

In New York—

Spot	14·00
Futures, month of March	13·63+38
Do. do. July	14·01+15

In New Orleans—

Spot	14·00+1-4
Futures, month of June	14 23+56
Do. do. Sept	12·35+38
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 23rd March, 1904 :—

Cotton	11,321	bales.
Wheat	11,397	cwts.
Linseed	16,120	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,111	,,
Gingellyseed	4,840	,,
Poppyseed	1,050	,,
Groundnuts	1,295	,,
Castorseed	11,311	,,
Rice	5,537	,,
Myrabollams	11,315	,,
Cottonseed	3,982	,,
Mowraseed	13	,,
Gram	1,431	,,
Joowar	7,588	,,
Maize	36	,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 2,02,935
Gold coin	,, 45,304

Ex s. s. Villedelaciotat, from Melbourne.

BOMBAY, MARCH 24.

Exchange—Tone Steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d. 1-32 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3	do	do		170 1-2
Marks 3	do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight			129 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		182 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement 30th March	,, 98-1
2nd do. 2nd May	,, 97-13

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	5	0
Forward	0	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Do Forward	0	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Forward	5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Forward	0	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	12	0
25 per cent. ,,	30	0	0
50 per cent. ,,	28	4	0
Black Kutneo ,,	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	31	0	0
Club No. 1 ,,	30	0	0
Hard Red 75 ,,	25	12	0
,, Yellw 62 1-2 ,,	26	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Imports	13,000

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
7·60	7·57	7·55
+26	+26	+26
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7·53	7·50	7·30
—26	—26	—26
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·57	6·27	6·17
—20	—20	—20

COTTON.—The local market is steady with a moderate enquiry for ready cotton, and prices have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy. Official quotations of Broach remain unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	249	234	227	March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	253	241	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	264	258	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	248	242	do
Jalgaum do.	...	250	242	do
Khandwa do.	...	261	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	267	260	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	272	265	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	276	269	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	330	320	307	do
Surat	350	...	...	do
Bhownugger (M. G	276	266	...	May
Do. M.G,	272	262	...	,,
Mutia (M. G.)	264	254	248	March
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	283	May
Western	...	...	265	do.

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 23rd March :—

	Rs.	
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 16th March	91,64,000	
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	54,36,000	
Total	1,45,93,000	
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	25,32,000	
Do. do. Government	14,45,000	
		39,77,000
		1,85,67,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	27,23,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	.....	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	28 00,000	
Do. Reserve Treasury	4,00,000	
		59,23,000
Balance on evening of the 23rd March. 1904		1,26,44,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Tenderers	89,73,000
Do do Government,	36,71,000
	1,26,44,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—	
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	Rs. 13,51,000
Bullion belonging to Government	30,25,000
	43,76 000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cawrie, 3155 tons, Captain A E Mcdonnel sailed yesterday, for Aroe Bay, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3,354 tons, Captain R E Honeywood, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Alboin, 649 tons, Captain A Ralten, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolabaria, 3420 tons, Captain, A S Houston, arrived harbour to-day from Rangoon 6th March, via coast ports with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer India, 2590 tons, Captain C S Forbes, sail today, for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and Mrs Clementson, Mr B M Shurl and ten deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 2753 tons, Captain T Rossevich, arrived in harbour to-day from Trieste 5th March, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Luristan, 2173 tons, Captain O J Simpson arrived in harbour on Wednesday from New port, 5th February with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Wood and 4 children and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2157 tons, Captain J S Hutchinson, R N R, arrived in harbour to-day from Moulmein via Rangoon and coast ports with a general cargo and Mr Parry, Miss Simpkinson and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 22nd March via Cutch Mandvi with a General and Major Baugh Mrs Quince and 195 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds s s Marquis Bacquehem, Captain T Rossevich, arrived on the 24th instant, morning from Trieste with the following passengers ;—Mr D Kiraly de Syathmar, Dr Leop Weltch, Mr Kay Governess and child, Mr Pollacyek, Mr Graelchstädler, Mr Kobler, Mr D Evans, and Mr Goldenmeinster and two infants.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Wreck "Setos" has been removed and the least water in the position is 23 L W S tides. The buoy and boat marking the same have therefore been removed.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Luristan s	Simpson	New port, Feb 5
24	Oolobaria s.	Houston	Rangoon, Mar 6
	Landaura s.	Hutchinson	Moulmein
	Marquis Bacquehem s.	Rossevich	Trieste, Mar 5
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Alboin s	Ralston	Bangkok
	Ville-de-la Citoat s	Fiaschi	Marseilles
	Karpurthala s	Williams	Persian Gulf
	Adato s.	Brodie	Calcutta, &c
	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Rangoon, &c
	Cowrie s	McDonnell	Aroi Bay
	Surada s.	Honeywood	Rangoon &c

The steamer India, Captain Forbes, obtained her port clearances yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Landaura, for Calcutta &c
,, Oolabaria, for Calcutta, &c
,, Marquis Bacquehem, for China, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mahlana passed Lisbon on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Uganda left at Port Said on the morning of the 23rd instant,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fergusson arrived at London on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O Company's steamer Macedonia with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 18th instant, left Suez at 3 a.m. yesterday.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia left Singapore for Bombay on the 24th instant,

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Nippen from Trieste, 19th Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th inst. and is due here on 25th inst. afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Langdale s—30 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey 1040 cwts maize 6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co., f 959 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khohimjee ; 100 bales cotton S Byramjee and Alexander.

Clan Cameron s—812 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 39 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 80 bales wool H A M Oosman 62 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—5 bales carpets K B Sejun 17 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 125 bales hemp 521 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 200 cwt castorseed Sanday and Co 183 cwts Tamarind E S Sassoon 10 bales hides P E Bhoy and Sons ; 4000 cwts cotton seed and 2080 cwts myrabollams W Bocher 35 bales hemp N Futehally and Co

Caledonia s—1400 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

Oriental s—2 cwts tortoise shells Ebram Passay

FOR HULL.

Queenborough s—17500 cwt cotton seed Gaddum and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Mantenegro s—6000 cwts maize Dharsee Narojee and Co 2997 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 875 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee ; 4000 cwts rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed 1100 cwts mustard seed 5000 cwts rapeseed

FOR DUNKIRK.

Warora s—930 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 550 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co ; 184 cwts castorseed L Currimchand ; 785 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinthia s—2.00 cwts castorseed 1891 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 2000 cwts bone meal E C Nanjee ; 14 cases bristles Hegerle Sulzer and Co ; 5 pots rosa oil Strathmann and Joacnia

FOR BREMEN.

Liebenfels s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co : 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co 4 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator s—19 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR GENOA.

Eton s—200 bales cotton. The Bombay Co ; 87 cwts gum Hirjee Virdher

Isleworth s—1000 cwts myrabollams Shaw Wallace and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Pekin s—702 cwts gum F Fischer and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—275 bales cotton Glass and Co ; 177 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 715 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Corinthia s—519 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—100 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co ; 200 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co ; 500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co ; 3195 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 100 bales Lathamaler Crombie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—75 cwts Sharkfins P F Talati ; 8 cwts sharkfins R Allarakhia and Co ; 232 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 150 cwts byasole 91 cwts olibanum and 3 cwts aloe D Vullibhoy and Co ; 250 bales twist E Noordin and Co : 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 115 cwts olibanum A Chagla and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 25th March.

The "Scout's" Challenge Cup and the "Troop" Challenge Cup will be competed for on Monday morning the 28th inst at 7 a.m., on the B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Range Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 6-15 a.m. (Bombay Time) Dress: Marching Order.

2 Conditions for both competitions will be generally the same as in previous years, but the actual terms will be notified on the Range.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters.

2. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

3. A List of the Commandant's Prizes are with the Officers Commanding Companies and may also be seen at Head-quarters.

4. The Highland Challenge Cup presented by C E Phillimore, Esqr will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Tuesday next, the 29th instant at 6-45 a m.

Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than five years service, (Cadet service not to count).

Distance—200 and 300 yards.

Position—200 yards Standing ; 300 yards any military.

No of Shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA—March 24, Middle Colaba, Bombay, Joseph Francis D'Souza, aged 78. Funeral will leave Colaba to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m., arriving at the Dharevi Cemetry at 5, Friends and Relations are kindly requested to accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ORR—STUDD—March 17, at Christ Church, Mezufferpore by the Rev R Yates Capt Sutherland Alexander Orr, 29th Lancer (Deccan Horse), son of the late Surgeon-Col John Henry Orr, C B, M D, to Helen Lora Gwendolen (Dum), only surviving daughter of E J C Studd Esq., of Dholi Bengal.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—March 11, at Park Town, Madras, Andrew Johnson, aged 56 years, 4 months and 18 days.

SLATER—March 17, at Birchanger Lodge, Bangalore, Mildred Ethelwyn, aged 6 months and 25 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m., High water, 4-11m., 5-37a. Low water, 10-20m., 11-43a.

Banks closed : Hindu holiday.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Performance of "Zaza," 9-30 p.m.

MUSIC—The Band of the 121st Pioneers will not play at the Esplanade Band-stand to-day.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A notice in yesterday's "Government Gazette" shows that the name of Mr. Goolam Husain Allana was inadvertently omitted from the last published list of Justices of the Peace.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-15 a.m. on Sunday, for a run to Santa Cruz via Vellard and back. The 7th ordinary general meeting of the Club will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. at the club tent.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXHIBITION.—By special request the exhibition at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will be kept open for the convenience of the public all day to-morrow from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.—Nawab Nasaroolla Sidick Hassan, son of the Begum of Bhopal, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon to meet his mother on her return from Mecca. He is attended by twenty followers and is staying at Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road.

POSTAL DELIVERIES AT MALAD.—A numerously signed representation has been sent to the Post Master General, Bombay, by the residents and the rural refugees at Malad, in which they complain that letters often take four days in reaching them not-with-standing the great railway facilities existing. They pray for at least one daily regular delivery, as a temporary measure, during the epidemic season.

REDUCTION OF A SENTENCE.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of the appeal filed by Essabhai, Kadarbhai from a sentence passed on him by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 3rd February. Essabhai was convicted of selling gold and silver leaf packets with a counterfeit trademark, the original of which was the property mark of Andreas Guyler & Co., of Nuremberg in Germany. He was sentenced to six months' and one day's rigorous imprisonment and to pay Rs. 300 as costs of the prosecution. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. K. K. Mehta and Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar appeared for the accused. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for Mr. Tom Lawson Roberts, constituted attorney of Victor Scharrer and Jean Mehl of Nuremberg trading in the name of Andreas Guyler & Co.. The conviction was confirmed, but the sentence was reduced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Succaram Vithoo, a postman, with dishonestly secreting and attempting to destroy nineteen postal letters and cards issued to him for delivery. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was employed in the Byculla Post Office and his duty was to deliver letters in that district. He resided in a hut in the quarantine camp at Grant Road. About a week ago Shaik Ali, a police ramosee doing duty in the camp saw the accused attempting to burn a bundle of letters in his hut and asked him what letters he was burning. The accused replied that they were waste paper. The ramosee, however, snatched the bundle from the accused's hand and on examining found that it contained postal letters. On learning that the accused was employed in the Byculla Post Office, the ramosee took the letters to the post-master at Byculla, who after making inquiries reported the matter to the Police. Some of the letters had their edges burnt. The Magistrate on the evidence committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

A VEHICLE'S LIGHTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Sub-Inspector Dixon charged Narayen, a coachman in the service of Dr. Meherjibhoy R. Sethna, with failing to light a lamp of his gharry on the evening of the 17th inst. It appeared that the gharry was stopped by Mr. Dixon near the Church Gate Station as one of the lamps was not lit.

The accused said he had lit both the lamps, but one of them was blown out by the wind. He lit it again as soon as Mr. Dixon ordered him to do so.

Mr. Dixon said he failed to see how this particular lamp could have been blown out by the wind while the other was not. It was only after he spoke to Dr. Sethna that the accused lit it again.

Dr. Sethna, who was in Court, confirmed the statement of his coachman. He added that after stopping the carriage, Mr. Dixon came up to him, and asked him to give the coachman in custody. He protested, and said Mr Dixon could have his name. But the latter persisted, and said, "You know, I can harass you." Dr. Sethna said Mr. Dixon repeated this three times, Eventually the officer took his name.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said he did not think a gentleman in Dr. Sethna's position would ask his coachman to light one lamp only. Further he did not think that this was a case in which punishment was necessary. He would warn and discharge the accused.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	7	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	29	21	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	30	33	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	22	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	34	29	44
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	8	17
G Mahim and Worli	8	4	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	9
Total	163	131	202
Total plague deaths to date	270,814	222,370	
Same date last year	251	222	320

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Shams Manzil, Hummum Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. R. Khote presiding. The directors in their report stated that the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, showed a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 69,359-11-5. From this balance a sum of Rs. 42,000 must be deducted as representing recoveries from the Pool Account which are the subject of pending litigation. Until a decree is obtained and the money actually recovered there is no alternative but to carry this amount forward in account. The Board recommend that the balance then remaining of Rs. 27,359-11-5 should be dealt with as follows :—To be placed to deterioration and renewal account Rs. 20,000 ; to be placed to reserve fund account Rs. 5,000 ; to be applied towards final reduction of expenses in connection with renewal of debentures Rs 400; to next year's account Rs. 1,959-11-5. The board much regret their inability to recommend the delaration of a dividend at present. The suit referred to in last year's report which the company were advised to file in conjunction with other Ice Manufacturers in Bombay against S. B. Fraser & Co. Ld., is still, at the time of writing this report, before the Court, and until judgment is obtained it is not desireable to discuss the merits of the case. Should a favourable judgment be delivered the advisability of declaring a dividend will immediately be considered by the board A sum of Rs. 10,808-5-5 has been charged against the year's revenue for repairs and up-keep of the buildings and machinery. A sum of Rs. 746-0-0 has been expended on completing the extension of buildings and a sum of Rs. 41,325-0-2 on account of the new machine and relative cell referred to in last years report. This machine has been doing excellent work during the last few months.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report, said :—When I addressed you at this time last year, I expressed a hope that the litigation then pending would soon be disposed of. I much regret to say that that hope was premature as we are still in the midst of a fiercely contested dispute. You will recollect that an agreement was made with the other ice manufacturers in March, 1902, that is about two years ago, with the object of putting an end to the ruinous competition then going on, by raising prices to a paying level and pooling the proceeds in certain proportions agreed upon. When addressing you at our annual meeting in that year I expressed the opinion that "If all the contracting parties act in a fair and reasonable spirit there is every expectation that satisfactory profits will be earned for some time to come." Here again we expected too much, for two months had barely passed before we received notice that the validity of the agreement would be contested by one of the parties, We had, of course, no other alternative left open to us but to remain loyal to those who were willing like ourselves, to adhere to their undertaking. The result has been a prolonged and bitterly contested dispute in which we are accused of making false representations. One result of our adhering honestly to our engagements is, that when the pool terminated by effluxion of time on the 31st of December last we had lost more than half our trade. Evidence as to how and why our customers left us and went over to our competitors is at present being considered by the court, and it is not for us to comment thereon. You will however, have seen the reports of the case in the newspapers. I can however give you the figures of our sales of ice in tons for the months of October, November and December for the last three years :—1901, 1,578, tons ; 1902, 1,172 tons ; 1903, 643 tons. You will easily see from these figures how our business has been undermined. In the three last months of 1903 we sold 643 tons of ice as against 1,578 tons for the same period in 1901 only two years previously. These facts speak for themselves. It was not from want of energy on the part of your managers that our customers deserted us because I am glad to say since the pool agreement terminated on 31st December last and we have again had a free hand, our sales are rapidly progressing, and we hope in course of time they will regain their former proportions. The fact remains that under the shelter of the pool agreement terrible damage has been inflicted on us. I have dwelt at some length on this subject because some of our shareholders have asked us why we do not make another pool and give Mr. Sorabjee B. Fraser what he asks for, and also pay a dividend. My answer to such advice is that no arrangement to pool sales can be beneficial to us unless all the contracting parties act in a fair and reasonable manner, Since the 1st of January last the price of ice has fallen greatly. We will now feel the full benefit of the policy the company adopted in buying a new and up to date machine, and largely increasing the output. The only way a profit can be earned when prices are very low is by turning out a very large quantity of ice. If we double our sales we bring down our standing charges 50 per cent. We therefore hope to earn some money during the coming hot season by means of our very largely increased outturn. At our meeting in 1902 it was stated that the cost of the new machine was estimated at Rs. 50,000 and the cells and freezing boxes Rs. 50,000, together Rs. 1,10,000 which would be partly paid by the profit we expected to make under the pool agreement. A great deal of the anticipated profit has unfortunately found its way into the pocket of one of our competitors and we are now engaged in costly litigation in the hopes of recovering it. The new machine and extension with all accessories has cost up to date about Rs. 1,70,000, and of this amount Rs. 30,000 has been paid since 1st January. Your directors much regret their inability to recommend the payment of any dividend at present, but looking to the fact that since 1st January the business has run at a loss, and that very heavy expenses are being incurred in the protected law suit the payment of a dividend must remain in abeyance until such time as we win the law suit and recover the heavy damages we have sustained from the defendants.

The report as well as the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1903 were received and adopted Mr. E. R. Khote and Mr. Silas E. Sassoon were re-elected as directors and the former as chairman also. Messrs A F Ferguson and Co and Mr Nusservanjee S Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE HOUSES NEAR MUSJID STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to request the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway through the medium of your paper to issue a notice to the inmates of the houses situated at the side of railway line near Musjid Station, prohibiting them to throw any rubbish matter within the railway yard. This morning while I was sitting at the corner of a railway carriage, one of the inmates of a house threw a large broken bottle from a window which reached the carriage and would have severely injured my hand but for a narrow escape.—Yours &c,

B. J. PATHARE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant. Letter was read from the Traffic Manager, who forwarded a list of unclaimed vessels lying on the Port Trust estate for over two months, and recommended that, they be advertised for sale by auction. It was directed that the usual procedure be followed it being notified in the "Government Gazette" and vernacular papers that the goods will be sold under the provisions of Sections 64 of the Port Trust Act, and that notice be sent to the owner's address.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 11th March 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 11th March 1904.	For week ending 11th March, 1903	Total from 1st April 1902 to 11th March 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	1,037	20	988
Do. ,, out of	24	1,073	25	972
Do. transported	13	971	18	738
Do. attended to	...	69	3	65
Do. warped	...	12	2	51

How to Keep Cool.

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J. N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Petit Parsi Orphanage, took place last evening in the hall of the Institution, Lal Bag, Parel. The Hon. Sir James Monteath presided and distributed the prizes to the pupils. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen including Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Hormusji Edulji Aibless, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Edulji Nasserwanji Setna, Mr. Jehangir D. Karaka, Mr. Framji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, Shams-Ul-Ulma J. J. Mody, Mr. K. R. Cama Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji Mr. Framji B. Master Dr. Rozario and Mr. F. S. Taliyarkhan.

THE REPORT.

The report which was read by Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. Mistry, Secretary, stated that the institution was founded by the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit (brother of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart) to perpetuate the memory of his son Jamsetjee, who died on the 18th March 1888, and who had set his heart upon the establishment of an Institution like the Orphanage. Mr. Nuserwanji set apart for this purpose Rs. 2,14,200 and landed property collectively valued at five lakhs of rupees, thus making the initial endowment over seven lakhs of rupees. The Institution was opened on the 19th October 1888, It began with 89 boys but the generosity of the late Bai Dinbai, widow of the founder, enabled the committee to maintain and educate nearly double that number. So that since the year 1893 the institution had been sheltering and educating 175 boys on an average, Since the death of her husband Bai Dinbai, who, from the very beginning evinced the most lively interest in its welfare and progress had enriched the funds of the Institution with an aggregate of Rs 4,79,460 and with buildings and other landed property worth about Rs. 1,50,000. The original donation of seven lakhs of rupees made by Nusserwanji M. Petit, was thus doubled by his noble-hearted widow. Several members of the Petit family have further enriched the funds of the Orphanage by close upon a lakh and three quarters of rupees. To this must be added the very handsome donations amounting to about three lakhs of rupees made by the members of the Parsi community. The course of instruction in the Orphanage comprehended secular, religious, moral, technical, industrial and physical education. As under the rules of the Institution the boys were maintained and educated till they attained the age of 18 years, the committee had considered it their duty to send them out in the world fully equipped and able to begin the battle of life. In the institution, the committee decided to adopt a course of instruction partly literary and partly technical. The University School Final course was substituted for the Matriculation course. It was arranged that the students should also be taught phonography and typewriting. The industrial and other arts taught at present were printing lithography, book-binding carpentry, including joining turning, carving, inlaying and polishing, cane-weaving and the manufacture of cane and bamboo furniture, cloth cutting and tailoring, drawing, free-hand as well as mechanical and colour drawing and music. The manual training included cookery and ambidexterity. The total number of students admitted into the Institution since its commencement to the end of 1903 was 1,071 of whom 477 were foundationers 205 paying boarders and 389 day scholars. The total number of students that had left the Institution during the whole period was 801. The number on the rolls last year was 284 ; of whom 183 were foundationers, 20 boarders and 78 day-scholars.

An interesting programme of recitations having been gone through by the pupils of the Institution, the Chairman distributed the prizes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath in addressing the meeting said it would be difficult to find a place in Bombay in which there was not some monument or evidence of the beneficence of the members of the Petit family, and he doubted if there was among them any institution more beneficent than this, which was a fitting memorial of a gentleman whose care for the destitute was a labour of love. To accumulate wealth in a worthy manner required high qualities, but, he thought, to spend it in a worthy manner required still greater qualities. A great French writer had well said that the best form of charity was to provide not with subsistence but with the means of obtaining it. Alms were often and perhaps generally demoralizing; but to provide for destitute children to do all for them that one could, to supply them with every comfort, to take all possible steps for their mental, moral, and physical improvement, and to equip them for obtaining an honourable livelihood were acts of charity which could contain no possibility of harm, He could not conceive of any more thoroughly useful and valuable work than this. It was a matter of common surprise that one seldom, if ever, heard of any waif among the Parsee community. When one saw an institution of this kind the fact became intelligible. The distinguished feature which struck him on a perusal of the report of the history of the orphanage which Sir Dinshaw was good enough to send him, was that it was of an eminently practical character. The literary side, as they had seen, was not neglected; but even it was adapted to fit the students to begin a career immediately on leaving the institution. The civilizing effect of the study of the best writers could not be overestimated. But that line of instruction was best suited for those who were in no hurry to earn their food. The managers of this institution seemed to him to have exercised a wise discretion in providing for the training of young men in arts and manufactures so that on leaving the institution they might have an assured means of livelihood. At the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on the previous day he endeavoured to show how important for the country it was to have young men trained to do good work in those arts and manufactures. He would not, therefore, enlarge upon that point, but it would be well for young men, leaving this institution to keep in mind that honest good work and labour of this kind would be for the benefit of their fellow-men as well for their own. He looked in vain in the report and the history of the orphanage which Sir Dinshaw sent him for any point on which he could suggest an improvement. The teaching of ambidexterity was an indication of the determination of the managers to have the methods of instruction up-to-date in all respects. He must confess that it was an entirely new idea to him. He had observed the advantages of ambidexterity in such frivolous pastimes as billiards. He could easily imagine, however that occasionally it was of much utility in more serious matters. Another evidence of the fact that nothing was omitted, which could be useful to the boys in after-life, was the training in cookery, so that they might be entirely self-dependent. The bright and healthy appearance of the boys showed the advantages they derived from the physical training which, he might say, was scarcely second in importance as a preparation for success for which a healthy body was scarcely less essential than a sound intellect. Although this institution was primarily intended for the benefit of those who, but for it, would have little chance of being well equipped for the battle of life, he rejoiced to see that the benefits of it were extended among others to the sons of parents who could pay for their education, or at least, who could pay in part, and even boys from mofussil found there a comfortable home, which was kept in such sanitary condition, that as he understood, there had been only one death from plague in it throughout all these years. The members of the Petit family had given for this institution, in which such good work was done, princely contributions. He observed that generous assistance had also been given by others. He thought those who survived and the relatives of those who had passed away had reason to take pride in the fact that their money could not have been more usefully expended. He congratulated the chairman and the members of the Managing Committee for the results which they had seen of their judicious management, and he also offered his congratulations to the Principal and his staff for the thorough manner in which effect was being given to the benevolent intentions of the founder. (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir James Monteath.

The proceedings then terminated.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

WHILE the Japanese naval squadron keeps the enemy's ships strictly on the defensive at Port Arthur and thus holds Chinnampo safe for the landing of troops and supplies in Northern Korea, her First Army is rapidly pressing forward towards the Yalu river. The bulk of the troops are at Ping-yang which has been fortified and from that city several bodies have been pushed along the main-road towards the Manchuria frontier. As they proceed they are throwing up earthworks at all the important points on the road and have thus a clear and well held line of communications from the sea-coast. The road eventually may take them on to Moukden, to Liao-yung or Niuchwang ; for it is straight and in good condition and every point of vantage is being made secure. Yong-pyon, Yon-byon or Yeng-pieng, as it is variably spelt is the furthest point north, but Pak-chon the most advanced on the road towards Wi-ju. Both of these towns are twenty miles nearer the frontier than An-ju which has been effectively fortified. The statement that General Mischenko has six thousand cavalry ready unceasingly to harass the Japanese, directly they move beyond An-ju, may therefore be largely discounted. If they are only ready now, they are too late to be of much service. If they were ready before the Japanese reached An-ju, they have failed in their object and fallen back before the Japanese cavalry, reported to have advanced as far as Pak-chon. Presumably the information is much belated. Russian warships, properly handled might have succeeded in impeding the landing of troops at Chinnampo, but being forced to remain strictly on the defensive their opportunity has been lost. It was reported a fortnight ago that the scouts of the two armies were in touch between An-ju and Ping-yang and it was anticipated that the weight of the first blow would fall in that locality. But it must be very nearer the frontier now, possibly even on the Yalu itself. Little wonder that St. Petersburg complains that the Japanese are concentrating more rapidly than the Russians, General Mischenko's cavalry will probably be entrapped between Pak-chon and Yon-byon as a preliminary to the general engagement. Whatever the result of that, an advance of Russian troops into Korean territory can only be effected with the greatest difficulty, if Japan's disposition of her troops is as our telegrams to-day report.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA. ON the first proximo the new rate of pay for the British soldier in India comes into force, after which he will be the best paid fighting man in the world. As Sir Edmond Elles showed in the memorandum he appended to the Financial Statement, the extra pay of the soldier will make a difference of seventy five lakhs of rupees per annum. To this sum for the current year is to be added the cost of the Sikkim-Tibet Mission, and Aden Delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commissions, and the provision of new rifles and guns, making an increased expenditure of £ 1,617,800, or £ 1,562,700 net, over the previous twelve months. Had Mr. Brodrick's remarkable scheme for the entertainment in South Africa of reserves for service in India been passed, it is impossible to say what the increase would have amounted to, for those troops would have required new rifles and guns as well as pay on the higher scale. Fortunately however we were saved from that infliction, but the expenditure is heavy enough as it is. We do not think the amount is too high to be consistent with efficiency. We must have the army in India equipped with the most modern weapons, lest our neighbours shall be better off than we, and the fact that the War Office has given priority to the Indian Army in the provision of the new weapons is but a well merited tribute to the high degree of efficiency to which the Army in India attains. That even that degree has not yet reached high water-mark was practically admitted by the Military Member of Council in detailing the measures carried out or in progress together with those which it is proposed shall be continued and initiated during the new financial year. Among the measures of the latter class are the re-introduction of signalling into all batteries of horse, field, heavy and mountain artillery, and the reorganisation of that branch of the service. It is proposed to raise certain batteries to the higher establishment with a view to enable them to mobilise at field service strength without extraneous assistance, horses and equipment being purchased for the purpose. The horse and field batteries, as already stated, are to be re armed and a further supply of rifles obtained to complete ordnance reserves. Each cavalry regiment is to have thirty-six more horses and the native army reserves are to be increased.

The new rifles are to be those already adopted in the army at Home, a modified pattern of the Lee-Enfield rifle, with a short barrel and a magazine mechanism arranged for loading with a clip or charger. The alteration of the rifles in use in India to the new pattern will be taken up shortly and as preliminary to that measure, the Secretary of State has arranged to send out fifty thousand of the new pattern from Home in addition, during the year. Over the re-armament of the mounted Artillery a sum of half a million pounds is to be spent. The guns for both field and horse batteries are quick-firers, the field gun an 18½ pr. and the horse gun a 12½ pr. The re-armament of the batteries out here has been felt to be of urgent necessity, for the guns now in use have done long service and are not up to the requirements of modern conditions. The addition of horses to the cavalry regiments has been decided upon in order to allow of British cavalry regiments being mobilised without drawing on other mounted corps or on remount depots to complete their field service strength of horses, while the increase to the native Army Reserves has been decided upon, as the present strength 24,500 men is not adequate to meet the heavy drain which extensive operations would entail. The number will be increased to fifty thousand in the course of time. Sanction has been given to the proposal and sanction is also expected to a scheme whose object is the raising of a Pioneer battalion of Hazaras, a race of good labourers with soldierlike qualities, who are expected to make excellent Pioneers. The equipment of Ordnance factories is being brought up to modern requirements. A Special of Coast artillery is to be raised. The Indian Nursing Service is to be augmented. A Staff College is to be established at Quetta, the institution at Camberley being unable to provide for more than a portion of the wants of India and from various causes failing to attract the best available officers. And the Remount and Horse-breeding Departments are to be reorganised. The entire control of horse and mule breeding operations has now been transferred to the Army Remount Department. A new run on the Jhelum canal has been started and a second is about to be prepared. Mule breeding is to receive special attention, for the supply does not keep pace with the demand. During the present spring the numbers procurable were so much below requirements that the authorities were obliged to arrange for considerable purchases from Persia, South America and South Africa,

Another important improvement to be introduced applies to the increase of the Peace strength of Madras and Bombay Infantry ; at present it seems the strength is 832 and 816 respectively out of which they have to furnish the strength of 952 at which Indian Infantry takes the field. Owing to sickness, unfits, depot requirements etc., they cannot do this at the authorised strength without depleting their linked battallions to such an extent as to render the latter ineffective at a time their services are likely to be most required. A proposal is therefore under consideration to raise the strength to 912 of all ranks, a number which it is believed, will work satisfactorily. The strength of officers will require to be augmented too and the Secretary of State has been asked to send out fifty-seven. Notwithstanding all the extra outlay, Sir Edmond Elles is able to show that whereas the percentage of total military expenditure to resume for the four years 1895 to 1900 was 24·70, from 1900 to 1904 the percentage was only 21·08. Military Expenditure is a heavy item and the estimates provide for close on nineteen and a half crores, equal to 138 lakhs more than last year. The estimates show that the total gross anticipated expenditure for 1904-1905 is more by £504,900 than the amount provided in the Budget for the preceeding year. This increase is chiefly accounted for by the increased requirements for stores, chiefly artillery equipment and rifles, additional provision for the retired pay, etc., of British forces for service in India to allow for the normal growth of this charge and for an adjusting payment in respect of 1902-1903, to larger provision for the furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service which is necessitated with reference to recent payments, partly counter balanced by smaller anticipated payments to the War Officer in respect of the British forces serving in India due chiefly to a decreased charge for deferred pay and an expected refund by the War Office on this account in respect of 1902-1903.

THE CITY MORTALITY. THE decline in the plague epidemic which was noticeable last week has been maintained and for the seven days ended on Tuesday last, the figures show 75 fewer deaths than in the preceding period. The number of fatal cases was 829, still a high figure, but 139 less than the return a fortnight ago and as many as 441 below the week's total twelve months ago. At this time last year the plague deaths for the seven days were 1,270 and the lustral mean for the same period of the year is 1,026. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that for the present season the epidemic has done its worst and will continue to decline in force as the hot weather advances. Most of the districts of the city share in the present diminution of the disease, but Byculla which has this year been raised to a sad eminence in this respect, records an increase of eleven compared with last week. The 101 deaths noted in this district are, however, but two in excess of the figure a fortnight ago, so that it may be considered that the disease is stationary in that area of the city. It is to be feared that this district will be a virulent centre of the disease when other parts of the city show substantial signs of recovery. In other respects the mortality returns for the past week indicate some improvement in the general health of Bombay. The deaths from all causes during the past seven days were 102 fewer than in the previous week, being 1,389 against 1,491 and the death-rate per thousand fell from 99·91 to 93·07. Fevers accounted for 55 deaths against 54 the week before and 48 during the corresponding week of last year. Compared with the five years' mean of 226, the present "fever" figures represent a great improvement. The decline visible last week in fatal cases of phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system continues, the number being 164 against 184. Diarrhoea and dysentery too, are less fatal than is usually the case at this season of the year, the returns showing 44 cases that ended fatally last week against 118 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. The births recorded last week were 315 against 280 at the same time twelve months ago.

THE BOMBAY CROPS. THE latest season reports show little change in regard to agricultural operations throughout the Presidency as compared with the preceding week. With the exception of a drizzle at Kashmor on the Upper Sind Frontier, a fall of nine cents at Karad in Satara, and of sixty cents at Chikodi in Belgaum, there was no rain during the seven days up to Tuesday. Locusts still exist in the Konkan districts and in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Satara in the Deccan. Though the later visitations of these insects, in some instances at least, do not appear to have resulted in damage, the injury they have inflicted during the season has been most serious. Not before it was time, Government have deputed a number of officers to take special measures for the destruction of locusts. Ratnagiri appears to have suffered the worst from the pests and in a number of talukas damage is still being done to standing crops, and fruit and other trees. Throughout the Presidency harvesting operations continue and with the exception of Dharwar and the places already named the crops generally are in good condition. There is plenty of fodder, cattle are in good condition and prices of food grains show little fluctuation.

LADY JENKINS' shooting party in Hyderabad are reported to have so far accounted for two tigers and one panther. One of the tigers fell to her ladyship's gun.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable W. T. O'Brien of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

OWING to the very small number of entries for the Point-to-Point Races on Monday, the 28th instant, Mr. J. L. Symons greatly regrets he is obliged to intimate that the meeting at Marole must be abandoned.

ACCORDING to the Chifu correspondent of the "New York Herald," two of the four sunken steamers at Port Arthur were formerly P. and O. steamers, namely, the Rohilla and the Brindisi.

A CURIOUS hunting incident occurred last month at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, where the Oakley hounds and the Cambridgeshire hounds, after both having good runs, met and killed in the same field.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has consented to unveil, on Saturday next, the marble bust of Sir Henry Cotton, by Mr. H. H. Armstead, R. A., which has been placed in the Calcutta Town Hall as the result of public subscription among all classes of the Indian community.

MR. J. W. LOMBARD, who retired a few weeks back from the service of the Bank of Bengal, has been promptly fitted with the desirable appointment of Deputy Manager of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, a big concern of Sir Elwin Palmer's projection, with a capital of nearly two millions sterling, which has already begun to do great things for the country, and also by the way for its shareholders.

IT is notified in the Provincial "Gazette" that the new Mussoorie dog tax, about which there was some discussion at the end of last season, will come into force on the 1st April. The new tax is on the graduated principle, dogs being rated at Rs. 2 each up to a limit of five, after which the charge rises to four rupees for each additional dog up to ten, six rupees for every dog from ten to twenty, and ten rupees for every animal over this limit, after which there is no enhancement.

A LETTER from the British Association in reply to Ceylon's invitation to that body to hold its annual meeting at Colombo in 1907 or 1908 was tabled at the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 16th instant. The letter stated that, in view of the projected visit of the Association to South Africa in 1905, the Council felt that it would be impossible for it to recommend at the present time that another meeting should be held outside the United Kingdom at such an early date as that suggested in the letter. The Council hopes, however, after the South African meeting, when it will be possible to estimate the number of members who would attend, to send a definite reply.

APROPOS of the tiger which broke loose at Bomba the other day the "Asian says :—"A somewhaty similar occurrence ccurred in the Calcutta Zoo between 2 and 30 years ago when two tigers got loose and the then Superintendent had a regular shikar party, indenting for Government elephants from Barrackpore—were a number were then maintained for transport purposes—and shoting one in the Gardens, while the other was despatched in the Botanical Gardens at Sibpore whither it had taken refuge after swimming the river. About 12 years ago the tiger at the Lahore Zoo also broke bounds, but was recaptured by a sweeper, who met it roaming about at its own sweet will and pluckily went up to it and tying his puggaree round its neck led it back to its cage. For this act he was promoted to the position of head-keeper."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 22nd was 1389, giving a death-rate of 93·07 per annum per thousand as against 132·94, the corresponding period of last year, and 145·39, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 55 died from fevers; 829, plague; 14, small-pox ; 10, measles ; 0, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 65, phthisis ; 45, diseases of the nervous system ; 145, affections of the respiratory organs ; 24, diarrhoea ; 20, dysentery ; 32, still-born ; 88, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 41 ; Brahmin, 63 ; Lingaet, 8 ; Bhattia, 11 ; Hindu of other caste, 762 ; Hindu low-caste, 137 ; Musalman, 265 ; Parsee, 28 ; Jew, 9 ; Native Christian, 47 ; Eurasian, 5 ; European, 3 ; Negro-African, 4 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes. 0 ; The total number of births was 315 as against 280 the corresponding period of last year, and 226 the average over the past five years.

APROPOS of the proposed three crore rupee loan to be raised by the Government of India, the "Pioneer" says : This announcement of comparatively so large a loan may come as a surprise, considering that the surplus from the year 1902-03 exceeded three million sterling, and that the Budget to be presented in Council to-day is certain to show a handsome surplus also. But it should be remembered that the three crores are needed for capital expenditure on public works. The open lines of railway now absorb so large a sum annually that but little is left for new projects of importance ; further, the Government are almost certain to embark upon big irrigation schemes, and the grant under this head alone for the ensuing financial year will probably be 1 1-4 crores. The Military Budget also is certain to be a heavy one, as the permanent increment of three-quarters of a million in the cost of the British garrison comes into force from the 1st April, while the Field Artillery is to be rearmed and India will also take consignments of the new short rifle when ready.

GUNNERY AND GUN-SIGHTS.

PRIZE-FIRING IN THE FLEET.

[BY NAUTICUS.]

THE results of the prize-firing in the King's Fleet for 1903 are now known to the captains, commanders, and commanding officers of the Royal Navy. Their lordships note with satisfaction the improvement in shooting with nearly all classes of guns. The return in question has been supplied to me for publication, and although the document is too lengthy to print in full its main features may be easily explained.

The animosity of foreign nations to Great Britain is harmless only so long as the great guns of the British Fleet are efficiently handled by the officers and men. For a long series of years gunnery was neglected. For thirteen years the average marksmanship of the Royal Navy, according to the prize-firing returns, was two misses for every hit.

The return for 1903 shows a considerable advance on that standard, writes Nauticus in the "Daily Express." The thirty-two battleships which took part in the competition average 51.45, or rather more than one hit for every miss. The forty-five first and second-class cruisers shoot a little better than the battleships, their average figure of merit being 51.63. The seventy-six other ships average 33.35, which was about the average of the Navy for the previous decade.

SHIPS IMPROVING.

These figures show that the ships of the Navy are improving, but that there is a great deal left to be desired. Why, for example, should the Majestic obtain the figure of merit of 80 and the Benbow one of less than 12 ? The figure of merit of the Albion on the China station is about 80; that of the Victorious in the Mediterranean 40.

The fighting value of the Albion is double that of the Victorious, and yet the cost to the taxpayers of the two ships both as regards construction and maintenance, is about the same.

Turning to the cruiser class, the Good Hope, the ship in which Mr. Chamberlain went to South Africa, is at the top of the list with a figure of merit of 97 ; while the Rainbow is at the bottom of the list with a figure of demerit of less than 8. The sixteen 6in. guns of the Good Hope actually made a fraction more than 98 points per gun out of a possible 100 ; while the 6in. guns of the Rainbow missed the target altogether. Why ?

Passing now to what the Admiralty calls "Remainder of ships," the Bramble in China with her two 4in. quick-firing guns has a figure of merit of 88 ; while the Speedy, also with two guns (4.7in) has a figure of merit of 4. The tonnage of the Bramble is 710 that of the Speedy 810. Why should the Bramble shoot twenty times as well as the Speedy ?

This is a simple question to which the taxpaying public require an answer. On previous occasions the Speedy is found at the bottom of the list and at one prizefiring at all events her guns failed to reach the mark altogether.

A BLACK LIST REQUIRED.

The wide and unexplained margin between the merits of the good shooting ships and the demerits of the bad shooting ships is the proof that something more is required than gentle praise for the more capable. Punishment for bad shooting is as essential to efficiency as the reward of merit.

A reasonable standard of merit, amounting to half the average of the fleet, should be instituted by the Naval Ordinance Department and the attainment of that moderate standard insisted on by the Lords of the Admiralty with a penalty for not reaching it porportioned to the circumstances of the case.

If such a standard had been set up in 1903 the Empress of India, the Anson, the Sans Pareil and the Benbow would have failed to reach it, and the officers commanding those ships should be called to account.

Among the first and second class cruisers, the Terpsichore, the Tribune, the Vindictive, the Royal Arthur (which is the flagship in Australia), the Æolus, and the Rainbow would be placed on the blak list.

Of the other ships there are fifteen or one in five, which deserve censure.

Having noted the best and the worst of the ships it is sufficient to point out that the China squadron is the best shooting fleet and the home squadron the worst. This is not as it should be. The shooting of the home squadron should be improved at any cost.

The difference between the head and the tail of each class is shocking and deplorable, and there is no reason why the evil should not be abated.

The Royal Arthur, the flagship of the Australian squadron, is last but two of the cruisers. Whether it be that the dinners and dances of Sydney are more attractive to those responsible for the gunnery of the Royal Arthur it is impossible to say ; but defective marksmanship on a flagship from the force of example is a menace to the efficiency of the whole Navy, and should be discouraged by the Admiralty.

DATE OF PUBLICATION.

The delay of the Admiralty in publishing this return is mysterious. Hitherto the results of the prize-firing have been made known to the fleet in the same year (generally in November) as that in which the prize-firing has taken place. This year its publication in February has destroyed much of the good effect that prompter action would have ensured.

It is pleasing to see that the Renown and the Ramillies, which were at the bottom of the list of battleships of their respective squadrons in previous years, are now seventh and thirteenth respectively in the order of merit. No fewer than three flagships are within the first five. This is an admirable improvement, for it shows that the admirals are taking pains.

The following letters speak of defects which require a remedy :—

"H.M.S. Vestal Hongkong."
Jan. 24, 1904.

"No prize-firing in this fleet was to take place until after the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief ; but, as we have to go up to the Behring Sea, we were ordered to complete ours, and I expect we are the first ship to test the new rules.

"With our 4in, guns we fired 101 rounds, and struck the target twenty-eight times ; but it was all a matter of luck, as we could not tell whether the shot were going over or through the target, and as 1 and 2 fired at the same target. Heaven only knows who did make the hits ; the only thing was to load quickly and trust to luck—and that is what all the ships are going to do.

"Who made out such stupid rules for the Admiralty I do not know, but it must have been someone that knew nothing about gunnery. What we want to know out here is how is the promised King's medal going to be awarded when the men do not know their own scores ?"

"Chatham, February 26, 1904.

"I went on board the Prince of Wales to-day and learned all about the defective sights.

"The gun trials came off on the 19th and Captain Scott pronounced all the sights as defective. The sights of the 12in. guns are defective inasmuch as parts of them are entirely exposed, and any small shot, even a three-pounder, might cut them away and put the turret out of action.

"The 6in. sights will all have to be altered by the ship's artificers when she commissions, as the deflection scale is in the wrong place. I do not know why this alteration is not carried out before a ship commissions, but it never is."

WHEN the late Amir of Kabul subjugated Kafiristan he wisely took the precaution of ordering a good military road to be made right through the country from north to south, thus opening up communication with the Kunar Valley and Jellabad where considerable numbers of troops are always stationed. Further, he directed that this road should eventually be carried over the Western Hindu Kush so as to give a better route to Kataghan Badakshan and the Upper Oxus Valley. This road has just been completed and its northern terminus is at Fyzabad, the principal town of Badakshan, where caravan routes meet from Bokhara on the north-west, the Pamirs and Kashagar on the north-east. The Afghan Government have constructed "serais" at all the halting places, and caravans are to be encouraged to use the road in preference to that through Chitral. The latter road will, it is expected, be quite superseded.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

AN-JU STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that a Japanese division is at An-ju where earthworks have been thrown up. The rest of the first Japanese army is at Ping-yang.

Japanese Squadrons have advanced as far as Pak-chon.

Three hundred Japanese have occupied Yongpyon.

It is admitted at St. Petersburg that the Japanese are concentrating in North Korea more rapidly than the Russians and have effectively fortified An-ju, but General Mischenko with six thousand Cavalry is ready to harass the enemy unceasingly, directly they move beyond An-ju.

M. Oniyama, a member of the Japanese Diet and publisher of a violent Opposition organ, is charged with being in the employ of Russia. The Diet has appointed a Committee to investigate the case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH. 24.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 23rd March says that the "Times" Seoul correspondent describes the Japanese Railway extensions in Korea as being designed to aid in holding Korea in case of a military reverse in Manchuria.

Telegrams from Colombo dated March 23rd state:—News from Tokio states that Prince Yoshihito, Crown Prince of Japan, is going to the front to take part in the war.

Wirenius has been ordered to the Red Sea to capture contraband of war and to watch the movements of warships.

Three Japanese expeditionary forces are on the move: one for Port Arthur, the second for Viadivostock, and the third having the Yalu for its objective. Intense secrecy is being observed, the Japanese plans, being only known to the Mikado, the Minister of War and the highest Staff Officer.

The Russian Press is urging the Government to seize the Russian portion of the Indo-European telegraph line, contending that it is being used to assist Japan.

The Russians at Simminting, west of Mukden, are sorely harrassing the people for supplies, and there are indications that in the event of a Russian defeat, the whole country will rise in revenge.

An American apparatus for the rapid loading of coal at sea has been urgently ordered for the Baltic squadron.

A dozen Japanese, disguised as Tartars, were arrested near a bridge over the Volga, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, with dynamite in their possession. Three of them were disguised as nuns. These mined the bridge but the current carried the mines down stream, where they exploded Sentence has been deferred pending an inquiry whether railway men were accomplices.

The St. Petersburg and Baltic shipyards are finishing six battleships and two cruisers of the type of the Novik.

The Korean soldiers are incensed at Russian excesses and maltreatment. Native women at An-ju, it is reported, attacked a body of Cossacks, killing thirty.

The Czar is conferring daily with Admiral Alexeieff by means of a special wire. The Emperor also receives ten thousand words daily from other parts of the world informing him of the situation.

The Russians have entrenched themselves along the hills near Antung, the position being parallel with the river. Their intention is to adopt a defensive role on the Yalu, similar to the Boers on the Tugela during the early stages of the African campaign.

Russia has decided to accept foreign volunteers. Fifty Boers have arrived at Samara, and are joining the Russians, bound for the front; also several Swiss officers. The Japanese intend to Sub-divide their military forces into four armies and conduct operations simultaneously in Korea and Manchuria.

The best-informed Russians at St. Petersburg are afraid that if the Chinese rise, the prospect must be viewed more seriously than intervention on Japan's behalf by any European power, since it is felt that France would not intervene if China alone struck in.

His Majesty King Edward, in the course of an interview with the leader of the Arbitration Parliamentary Group from France, expressed a hope that the Press of all nations, English included, would endeavour to alleviate the difficulties in the present interntational crisis.

His Majesty remarked that he was quite distressed over the Russo Japanese War, which was a most deplorable event.

On the other hand, he found that the good understanding with France had never been more useful than at present; because, besides an individual interest in being on good terms with each other, France and England have even a higher interest in the restoration and maintenance of a general peace. If complications arose, it would then be more particularly for France and England to render the greatest service. Whatever happens, this union must closely be maintained for the benefit of all.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

REPORTED POISONING UNCONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The rumour reported from St. Petersburg of the poisoning of the Amir of Afghanistan receives no confirmation from news which has reached the Government of India from Kabul. His Highness wrote a letter to Lord Curzon so lately as the 13th instant.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT write for Probable Runners.—**CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PLAGUE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Measures at Johannesburg

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Forty natives and three whites have so far died of plague at Johannesburg out of 56 cases.

One death has occured at Pretoria.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Three hundred and sixty Indians are removing from the plague infected area at Johannesburg to a site eight miles distant.

The Indian locations will be burned down when empty.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Meeting the Amban.

ADVANCE TO GYANGTSE.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Mission in Tibet would shortly advance to Gyangtse to meet the Amban, as was always intended, as soon as supplies are available.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

Success of the New Loan.

The new five million loan for the Irish Land Act purposes has been subscribed seven times over.

OUTBREAK IN THE BALKANS.

Revolt of Albanians.

SURROUNDED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Ten thousand Albanians have revolted at Babatepe.

Shakir Pacha with twelve battations is surrounding them and ten other battalions are hastening to his assistance from various points.

THE DUKE'S SONS.

Knighted by the King.

His Majesty the King has conferred the honor of Knighthood upon the sons of the late Duke of Cambridge.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

LATER.

Despite strong American opposition, China has denounced the Chinese exclusion Treaty with America expiring on 27th April.

BETTING ON THE LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National Steeplechase to be run at Liverpool to-morrow:—

7 to 2	Ambush II
5 to 1	Detail
8 to 1	Patlander
9 to 1	Benvenir
10 to 1	Inquisitor
20 to 1	Kirkland
20 to 1	Manifesto

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Edwin Arnold.

THE MANGAPATNAM DISASTER.

CLAIM AGAINST THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

In the famous suit in the Madras High Court known as the Magapatnam Railway case, in which Ratilal Kalidas, a minor, by his next friend Dwalibai, widow of Kalidas Ramchund, brought a suit against the Madras Railway Company, claiming damages to the extent of five and a quarter lakhs of rupees in connection with the Mangapatnam railway disaster, the Judge has just found the Madras Railway Company negligent in respect of its watching of the line on the night of the accident in September 1902. Judgment has been given for plaintiff for Rs. 38,000.

ILLNESS OF A MYSORE PRINCE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 24.

Owing to the serious illness of the younger brother of the Maharajah of Mysore, a student, at the Rajkumar College, Ajmere, the Maharajah leaves for Ajmere to-night, with the Maharani, the late Regent, the mother of the boy. Colonel Smyth and the Maharani's brother left a week ago and, the former reported unfavourably at first; but some improvement in the patient's condition has been since intimated.

SUIT FOR SEPARATION FOR MISCONDUCT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

In the High Court here to-day, the hearing was commenced, before Mr. Justice Sale, of the case in which Herbert Andrews, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Francis Harrison and Co., Calcutta, sued his wife Ida Maud Andrews for misconduct with Harold Grindall who it is alleged was a lodger in their house and enticed away his wife and lived with her in various parts of Calcutta, a child having been born last January of which the correspondent was the father. Two thousand rupees are claimed as damages.

SUITS FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

At the High Court here to-day before Mr. Justice Henderson the hearing of the divorce suit of Aileen Augusta Dawson, vs. Hugh Kirkwood Dawson, the particulars of which have already appeared, was resumed when Mr. Avetoom for petitioner adduced further evidence with regard to cruelty. His Lordship then gave a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage on the ground of cruelty and adultery with costs against the respondent.

An application was also made before Mr. Justice Sale to make absolute the decree nisi passed by Mr. Justice Stephen last July in the divorce suit of Gertrude De Lord vs. J. H De Lord for dissolution of marriage; there was no opposition and the application was granted with costs against the respondent.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The following P. W. D. postings have been ordered:—

Mr. Tayler, Assistant Manager North-Western Railway, officiates as Deputy Manager of that railway vice Mr. Debroe proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jones, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to retire with effect from the 14th proximo.

Mr. G. Denchars, Executive Engineer, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief for construction, North-Western Railway.

Mr. Manson, Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. officiates as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway vice Mr. Mills proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. C. Lyle officiates as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway until further orders.

Mr. Shore, Assistant Engineer is transferred from the Nagda Muttra Survey to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. C. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, Bengal, officiates as a Superintending Engineer.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague mortality is once more increasing seriously in Upper India; the mortality from plague in the Punjab last week was ten thousand and in the United Provinces nine thousand.

POONA FORGERY CASE.

MAYBURY COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

POONA, MARCH 24.

THE Maybury case was resumed again to-day. After some evidence was recorded the accused made the following statement:—My age is 25 and occupation was manager of Napier Hotel. I gave Baboo Nardan a cheque. It was given to me by Mr. Southwood, late manager of the Hotel to be cashed; I said I could not do it; as I was not in service Baboo Nardan would not cash for me; Southwood told me that Baboo was outside; I called him; Southwood then left the room; I told him to cash the cheque and to bring the money. I was feeling unwell that morning and had to go and see Doctor Dias; I was with him for nearly two hours; about 1.30 p.m., I returned to the Hotel where I saw Baboo who told me that he got the money. I told him to come inside; he told me that he got the money from an Irani in the city and that he had to pay Rs. 4 for commission. After Baboo left Southwood came in; I handed him the money; he wanted to know why rupees four were short, I told him Baboo deducted it for commission. I left Poona on February 27th; I gave Mr. Bootee 24 hours' notice that I was leaving for good.

Question by Court, Did Bootee pay you your salary up to 27th?

No; he has not paid my salary since 24th December.

To questions put by Court:—Sergeant Ross had said that when he arrested, the accused had Rs. 160 on his person. Can you explain how it was that you had money sufficient to take you to Calcutta and that you had so much money when arrested?

Accused said:—When the cheque was cashed I gave the money to Southwood who told me to keep it with the other money which his wife had given to me. On previous day I had cashed another cheque for Rs. 325 for Southwood; I paid him the amount after deducting Rs. 6 as commission taken by marwari to cash; between six and seven in the evening Mrs Southwood had brought Rs. 305 saying that if her husband had money he would start drinking. The money had ever since been kept in my despatch box as it was the only box locked. Southwood went to Calcutta with the money.

The cheque was shown by the Court and the accused was asked whose handwriting it was.

The accused said, I cannot tell you, it was given to me just as it is.

The Court then framed charges of forgery against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the next Sessions.

On the complaint of a grain merchant of the Cantonment, Mr. Moore, Inspector of police charged Maybury before the same magistrate for another cheque of Rs. 325. This cheque purported to be drawn by H. A. Cox, R. A. M. C. in favour of Lieutenant Jones, and was on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. This will form the subject of another charge against the accused and as he implicates Southwood, the latter will very probably be also arrested and brought down to Poona.

MLLE. DAGMAR AS "ZAZA."

At the Gaiety Theatre last night Mlle. Dagmar, supported by a capable company, successfully produced Belasco's adaptation of the French play which has gained popularity under the title of "Zaza." The story of Zaza is the story of a French Music Hall singer, who after a volatile career makes the acquaintance of Bernard Dufresne. He is introduced to the diva in her dressing room at the theatre and she proceeds to captivate him. It ends up the other way and after a period of romance in which she neglects all her professional engagements, the lady discovers that Dufresne is already married and that he has been merely amusing himself with her. There is a scene and she determines to confront the wife, but at the last moment her purpose gives way before a domestic felicity which she finds it impossible to destroy upon. She goes back to the variety stage and Dufresne finds he has to go to America. Two years after he returns widowed and happening one night to be at the "Ambassadeurs" finds "Zaza" nosw a sar tinging there. He encounters her at the stage door and proposes to renew the old associations, but Zaza is no longer the creature of old. She has passed through fire, and the past chapters of her life are sealed beyond re-opening. Such in the simplest outline is the plot of a play which abounds in dramatic situations of a character which afford ample scope for Mlle. Dagmar's talent. The third act is the most effective of the play. In this Zaza visits the house of Madame Dufresne bent upon wrecking the happiness of the wife. She encounters the child and in her prattle finds the solvent of her jealously. Mlle Dagmar is well known to Bombay as a skilful actress and throughout the piece she maintained her reputation, She acted with restraint and the emotional scenes were not overdone. Mr. Charles Edwardes did well and looked effective in the part of Dufresne and Miss Annie Sherar was a good and amusing Rosa Bonne, Zaza's bibulous aunt. Miss Violet Delmaine as Alice Morel, Miss Caroline Pennie as Madame Dufresne and Miss Daisy Fleming as Nathalie, a maid, were prominent among the other ladies of the cast for the success with which they filled their parts. Mr. Clarence Linden filled the role of Cascart, Zaza's singing partner, with skill. The part of the child was effectively taken by Miss Baby Lily Schneider. In the scenes in theatrical dressing room during the first act Miss C. Christensen won much applause for a graceful ballet dance. The piece was very well mounted and a large audience received it well. It will be repeated this evening.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain H. F Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Captain R. H. Palin, (130th Baluchis, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi and Manora, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain W. C. W. Hawkes.

Mr. C. N. Hall, Superintendent of the House of Correction and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, is appointed Superintendent of the Special Prison, Thana, vice Mr. W. W. Wellis, retiring with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. C. H. Brierley is appointed Superintendent of the House of Correction and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, vice Mr. C. N. Hall, continuing to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Mr. T. J. Reed does duty as Superintendent of the House of Correction and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay, pending Mr. C. H. Brierley's taking charge of the appointment.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat District and Sessions Division.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. J. W. Fellowes proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. Holman.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri acts, as Assistant Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. Priestley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Greenaway.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Assistant Inspector General of Police, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 5th April.

Captain G. D. Bruce, Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, is appointed the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Belgaum.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, B. A., (Cantab) I. C. S. does duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum vice Mr. W. O. Alcock, B. A. (Oxon.) I. C. S.

Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Barrister-at-Law, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 25th April or subsequently.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup is appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,

Mr, P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay is granted leave out of India for six months from the 1st May,

Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I.C. S., and Mr. R. D. Bell, M A. (Ed.), I.C.S., are appointed on special duty in connection with the destruction of locusts.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for fifteen months, from the date of relief.

Mr. H. Crawford acts as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. S. Punnett.

Mr. H. Wadham, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from 3rd May 1904 or subsequently.

Mr. S. D. Smith, B.A., is appointed to be Assistant Collector of Abkari, Khandesh and Nasik Districts vice Mr. R. L. Sinclair.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, on relief, takes up his appointment as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall acts as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, vice Mr. H. Wadham proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. J. C. Ker, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S, on the return to duty of Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., is appointed on special duty in connection with the destruction of locusts.

Captain G. H Hewett, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., C. I. E., resigned.

The Revd. P. S. Grove, Chaplain of Neemuch, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days, in combination with furlough for one year, ten months and nine days, from the 25th April or subsequently.

Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seventeen days, in combination with furlough for fifteen months and thirteen days, from the forenoon of the 27th February.

On return from leave, Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade is attached to the Presidency District.

Mr. E. F. Dawson M., Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer 3rd Class temporary outside the scale is granted furlough on medical certificate for ten months combined with such privilege leave as may be to his credit on the day he relinquished charge of his post viz. 26th February.

Mr. T. Summers, D.S.C., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive "pro tem.," is appointed, pending other arrangements, to act as Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class I, temporary rank, is permanently appointed with effect from 1st January 1904, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, but will retain temporary rank in Class I, until further orders

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Examiner of Accounts. is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE AT SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, MARCH 24.

The first Judicial Conference held here on the 21st instant and the two following days was presided over by our learned and popular District Judge Mr. T. D. Fry. Numerous disputed points of law and practice, raised by Sub-Judges and Pleaders, were discussed and satisfactorily settled. The gathering was an unqualified success.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Biddulph 19th Lancers, has been selected to command the 29th Lancers, Deccan Horse.

Lieutenants Broughton, 4th Rajputs, and Giffard, 1st Northamptons, have been appointed Double Company Officers, 1st and 8th Gurkhas respectively.

Lieutenant Johnson, 48th Pioneers, joins the Supply and Transport Corps.

2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—The Honourable Mr. Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, C.S.I, I C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be Honorary Colonel.

Captain G. L. Hobbs, 2nd Battalion the Connaught Rangers, is appointed to act as Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, during the absence of Captain G. F. R. Forbes on privilege leave.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Finlay Graeme Steuart, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps.—Jocelyn Herbert Fanshawe gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the subject of an additional contribution in the current year to the Joint Schools' Committee for primary education in consequence of an additional contribution sanctioned by Government. The committee in their report state:—Apart from the question of the Corporation's legal liability under section 120 of the Municipal Act to raise their grant for primary education, If Government deem fit in the middle of an official year to sanction an extra grant they are of opinion that as the year has nearly expired an additional grant cannot now be utilized to any extent for that year Under these circumstances, the Committee think that, it is neither legally obligatory nor otherwise called for to make any further grant for the expiring year.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the report be adopted.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula moved an amendment that the Corporation respectfully begged to point out that in the view of their original resolution it did not appear to them that the Government were justified in taking up the attitude they did in their letter on the subject, making the additional grant during the current year contingent upon the Corporation making a further grant in the middle of the year. The Corporation therefore, trusted that the Government would see their way to pay to the Joint Schools' Committee the full grant notified by them.

In view of certain explanation given to him by the members of the Joint Schools' Committee, who were present at the meeting Mr. Ibrahim withdrew his amendment.

The motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta for the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES.

In accordance with his notice of motion Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to be so good as to furnish a statement shewing—(1) The number of complaints made against assessment of properties during the official year ending 31st March 1904; the number of complaints wholly rejected by the Assessor on appeal; the number of appeals, made to the Small Causes' Court against the decision of the Assessor, which have been confirmed; and, lastly, the number of appeals which have been reduced together with the amount of the reduction in each case. (2) The total amount in regard to the complaints originally lodged against the assessments fixed by the Assessor during the official years 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03; the number of complaints heard by the Assessor and rejected; and the number of complaints which on hearing were reduced by the Assessor together with the amount of reduction made in each case.

Certain of the members complained that some of the bills, which had been paid once had again been presented for payment as from the 1st of April, the beginning of the official year.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved a rider to the effect that the cost be made payable by the Municipality to the appellant and to the Municipal solicitors in each case. The motion together with the rider was then adopted.

ASSESSMENT OF CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether he has recently assessed charitable dispensaries in Bombay for payment of the general tax.

The proposition was carried,

REMOVAL OF STABLE REFUSE.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak it was resolved that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether, in the interest of sanitation of the city, it would not be advisable to remove dung and stable refuse from all licensed stables (horse, milch-cattle and bullocks) in the city Municipal agency as is done in the case of licensed markets, the cost of such removal being added to the fees which are at present charged to the licensees of such stables."

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE MOHURRUM.

DISTURBANCE IN NULL BAZAR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Paterson charged Ali Mahomed Abdul and twenty-one other Mohomedans of Kolsa Moholla and Chunam Kiln Road, with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting. Some of the accused were described as shopkeepers, carpenters, barbers, victoria drivers, butchers, painters and musicians. Mr Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the first six accused; Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, for the ninth accused; Mr. Wacha, pleader, for the seventh accused; and Mr. Kapadia pleader for the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth accused.

Mr. Paterson stated that he did not propose to offer any evidence against the last eleven accused, as he ascertained that they were not members of the 'tolis' that fought. So far as the other accused were concerned he would apply for a ten days' remand, as it was necessary to make further inquiries. It might be that it would not be necessary to offer evidence against some or even all of them. The last eleven accused were discharged.

Mr. Paterson then applied that the remainder of the accused be admitted to bail and also be called upon to execute a bond under section 107 to keep the peace till the 5th April He said he had reason to believe that the accused were likely to commit a breach of the peace unless they were bound over.

Mr. Khalil as well as other counsel for the accused considered the application reasonable and did not object to it.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in their own recognizances of Rs. 20, and also ordered each of them to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 50 and one surety for the same amount, the surety in each case being a respectable member of the Jamat, to keep the peace till the 5th April.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

COLONIAL CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who, with Captain Andrews and Captain Shepherd, assessors, sat as an Admiralty Court, delivered judgement in the matter of the certificate of competency granted as first mate to Mr. Norbert James of Byculla. Mr. James, when being examined for a master's certificate, failed to pass the prescribed visual test, and was declared colour-blind. The Court reviewed at great length the authority it had in the matter, and as to how it was derived. It also stated the Board of Trade regulation in operation in this behalf, and said there were strong grounds for what Mr. Lowndes had urged for Mr. James, that this Court had no jurisdiction, and that his certificate could not be suspended or cancelled for colour-blindness. Such being the state of the law now in force, it was a matter for the Legislature to set it right in respect of visual defects. It had been proved that the colour-blindness in this particular case was not congenital, and might be cured. Under these circumstances, the Court came to the conclusion, it was best to accept the surrender of certificate, already made by Mr. James, until such time as he was able to pass the visual test. The cost of the enquiry should be paid by Government.

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

IN consequence of the continued weak health of Dr. Richardson, the Principal, who finds himself unable to do more than direct the science teaching of the College, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A., late Professor of Sanskrit at the Muir Central College, member of the Senate and the Syndicate of Allahabad University, has accepted the post of honorary Vice-Principal of the College for the coming year, with the powers of the Principal. The learned Pandit has been a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Managing Committee of the College from the beginning, and has throughout befriended it in every possible way, and a more admirable selection for the post of Vice-Principal could not be made. By giving up his well-earned leisure to the service of the College he offers another example of the self-sacrifice by which the College lives and thrives. It is an interesting fact, significant of the character of the men on the Board of Trustees, that the three Hindu members on the Syndicate of the Allahabad University are all of them members of the Board.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Monument To Hugo.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

Friday last was the hundred and second birthday of Victor Hugo. His life-long friend and admirer the now venerable M. Paul Meurice is commemorating the occasion by the issue of a superb edition of "Notre Dame de Paris," to be followed by a complete set of Hugo's works. The State is assisting in the enterprise, and the volumes are being printed at the National Printing Works. If Hugo needs other monument, it may be found in the scheme, likewise emanating from his disciple, to fill the historical Place des Vosges, where the poet lived, for a number of years, with statues of the most noted romanticists of the period: Hugo, himself, Lamartine, Alfred de Musset, de Vigny, Chateaubriand, Balzac, and George Sand. Some critical person objects that the marble effigy of Louis XIII, the monarch mainly responsible for the architecture of this delightful corner of Old Paris, who certainly did not belong to the Romantic school, would probably be expelled from this areopagus.

Moderate supporters of the Republican regime find little to comfort them in the present situation. Both M. Pelletan and M. Jaures have done little to help on the Grand Alliance, which is the chief plank of French foreign policy. The Minister, certainly does not talk against it, but the obvious unreadiness of the fleet is no compliment to the union of hearts of Paris and St. Petersburg. Neither is the language of the Socialist leader likely to cause pleasure to the august ally. Meanwhile, M. Combes is contributing to the general uneasiness abroad by a little home politics of the well-known drastic pattern. At the moment of writing, the Chamber is discussing a bill which entirely suppresses the religious teaching establishments of the country. It has been introduced by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Public Instruction, and is, therefore, in every sense a Government measure. If it passes, as there seems little reason to doubt that it will, it is bound to seriously add to the burdens of the taxpayer. The Government themselves estimate the new expenditure on schools and on staffs at between two and three millions sterling. It seems likly, however, that it is an optimistic calculation, and that the real figures will approach four millions.

By many persons who are sincerely attached to the Republican form of government, M. Combes is accused of bad faith in bringing forward the present measure. When M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Ministry went to the country it was on the Associations Law, which was regarded as a complete law satisfying the necessity of the time and admitting, as a general principle of justice, that those societies which had no political bias, and which were not companies of traders in a religious guise, should be authorised to teach. That is what the country understood when it sent the present deputies to the Chamber. But M. Combes, once in power, condemned the Teaching Orders en bloc. Then came the debate last year on Secondary Schools. M. Chaumie, the Minister, proposed a compromise; the priests should be allowed to continue in their schools if they brought themselves up to the educational standard of the lay teachers. Most of the clerical instructors have the degree of bachelier; it was proposed to require the licence, the intermediate step before the doctorate. The measure was approved by the country generally, and the conductors of many secondary education establishments, Protestant as well as Catholic, began to feel relieved. But the bill was withdrawn. In the interval M. Combes has made it stronger, and now he proposes to give the schoolmaster in the soutane no place for the sole of his foot.

M. Combes has no social programme. He does not care much for foreign politics; his real joy is to "complete the work of the Revolutions," and banquet off the clergy. It is doubtful, however, if even amongst the peasantry, who like to give a set-back to M. le Cure and his friends, the Government is given much credit for its anti-clerical sentiments. As a deputy for a provincial constituency put it to me recently, the faulty carrying out of the law has done more harm than good to M. Combes' reputation as a destroyer of the Orders. In many cases the schools of the brothers have been but nominally closed. They are opened again, the next week, under the same auspices, but with the clerical teachers converted into laymen. "Ah!" says the peasant, "the Government is a fraud." It may be supposed that, if the present bill passes, many ways will be devised for getting round the law; but what is more certain still is that the old controversies are being awakened and the country pledged to considerable expenditure at a moment when it has need of tranquillity and economy, Truly the Premier loves to fish in troubled waters, like the long line of anglers on the banks of the flooded Seine.

With the desire to deal impartially with the question of religious education in France, as embodied in the bill now before the Chamber, I approached a personage, whose identity, by reason of his official position, cannot be revealed. "It is a curious thing," he said, "that England, while she takes good care not to allow a Catholic to come to the throne, always takes the part of Catholics abroad in any controversy they may have with the established form of government. I suppose the reason is that Englishmen regard the Catholic church—in countries other than their own, be it understood—as a religious instead of a political force. That is why their judgment is warped in the present question. I will not say that the Government have not shown a certain want of tact in their dealing with the teaching orders, but I do say that the impartial observer, whose sole interest is education, must be convinced that there was no alternative before them than the suppression of the clerical schools.

"It is unfortunate that women, many of them worthy and devoted, should be turned away from their livelihood; but consider the question in the light of progress, and you will speedily see that it would be a greater wrong to society to allow them to remain. These sisters are entirely incompetent to teach. That is admitted by every one who has looked into the subject. They know nothing of the world, and their ecclesiastical superiors say to them: 'You must not read this or that book: above all, you must not read the newspapers.' How can a person be enlightened in such circumstances? And remember that these are the people to whom the education of the middle-class girl in France is entrusted. The daughters, of the real Bourgeoisie are not sent to the lycee, except in cases where the father is a Government official—the priest is too powerful at home for that. For religious, as well as political reasons, they are thus deprived of an adequate education. There is also a question of 'snobisme involved. Our women-folk are not quite so Republican as our institutions"—and my interlocutor smiled. "But the brothers who conduct the boys' schools, are well educated?" "So they are, undoubtedly, in many cases, but it is an education impregnated with the utmost hostility to the Republic. The Roman Church, I tell you, is a vast political organization—an enormous power that must be scotched, if the Third Republic is to continue. The fact is Catholicism and Republicanism do not and cannot go together." Some few years ago the Sœur Marie, a teaching nun in one of the convents of the South, had the idea of forming a normal college for the sisters of the teaching orders, where their instruction would be equal to that of the lay staffs. She managed to get the consent of the Bishop to the idea, but the rich Catholic families of Paris were thoroughly opposed to it. It was the work of the devil, they said. I was struck with the fact that, while this woman had great intelligence and advanced ideas, even in practical matters, in questions of detail, she was as innocent as a child. That showed me the faults of the Church system of education. It is not surprising that the scheme came to nothing.

B. B. RAILWAY COMPANY'S PROVIDENT FUND.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, heard an appeal by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against an order passed by Mr. Justice Russel, as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, on the 1st April, 1903, in the matter of Alexander Miller, an engine driver in the employ of the Company. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lawnes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Company and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for Mr. N. C. MacLeod, Official Assignee at Bombay.

In making the order now appealed from, Mr. Justice Russell said the case raised an important question under the Provident Funds Act 9 of 1897 as to the right of the Official Assignee of Bombay to the amount standing to the credit of an employe in the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Provident Fund of that Company upon the retirement of the employe from their service. Aelxander Miller, an engine driver, in the employment of the Company, incurred large debts, in respect of which he and his son H. G. Miller were jointly liable, the latter having stood security for his father. On the 23rd August 1892, the father and son filed their schedule, the amount of their debts being entered as Rs. 4,089-7-0. and the assets "nil." The case was concerned with the father only, who got his personal discharge on the 13th February 1893. On the 19th November 1892, the Official Assignee had written to the Secretary of the Provident Fund of the Company, claiming Rs. 2,103 standing to the credit of the insolvent, A. Miller, in the Company's books, and warning the secretary not to pay the amount to any person. A Miller was in the service of the Company till the 31st December 1902, when, having reached the limit of age of 55 years, he retired from their service. On the 12th January 1903, the Official Assigne wrote to the secretary of the fund to send him the amount in question. The letter did not reach the office of the secretary till the 13th January, but on that day a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid out of the fund to A. Miller, and on the 26th January 1903, a further sum of Rs. 933-4-1 was paid on his order. On the 9th February 1903, the secretary of the fund wrote to the Official Assignee to say that the Company would pay the Rs. 2,103 to him, which he asserted was vested in him, on receipt of an order from a court of law. On the 11th February 1903, the Official Assignee took out a rule nisi, requiring the secretary to show cause why he should not pay the Rs. 2,103 for the benefit of the general body of A. Miller's creditors. The rule was argued before Mr. Justice Russell on the 25th March 1903, when his lordship directed that the amount must be paid to the Official Assignee forthwith. The conclusion his lordship arrived at on the argument of the rule nisi was, that the Company were wrong in paying over so much of the sum in their hand, to the insolvent as would have paid his debts after they had due notice of the Official Assignee's claim. Under the circumstances, it was clear to his lordship's mind that the Company were not protected by section 5 of the Provident Funds Act. He had however, no power under section 26 of the Insolvency Act to direct them to pay so much as, with the Rs. 2,103, would satisfy the Official Assignee's claim; and he left the latter to take further steps by suit to recover such sum. The rule was made absolute as to Rs. 2,103 only.

It was argued on behalf of the Railway Company, that, having regard to the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, the judge was wrong in holding that, the Official Assignee was entitled to be paid the sum of Rs. 2,103 by the Company. He was wrong also in holding that, on the retirement of a member of the fund, the sum standing to his credit in the books of the fund was not a compulsory deposit within the meaning of clause 4 of section 2 of the Act. It was further urged that the judge was wrong in holding that the Company ought not to have paid to Miller the sums standing to his credit, and that the payments were made by the Company contrary to the provisions of the Act. It was argued that the judge ought to have discharged the rule with cost.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with. Their lordships took time to consider their judgment.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, resumed at the High Court yesterday the hearing of the suit in which the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, J. and J. Moir and Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhai, manufacturers of ice in Bombay were plaintiffs, and S. B. Fraser and Company, also manufacturers of ice, were defendants. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for the defendants. Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Aston watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. E. W. Thomson, of J. and J. Moir.

Cross-examined, Mr. Thompson said, he had heard the contractors overcharging their dealers. He was informed by his clerks that the contractors booked more weights than was actually received. In witness' factory also the practice was for the clerks to weigh out the ice to the contractors. He did not exercise personal supervision in this matter. Between themselves, the cerk and the contractor might be dishonest if they chose when they could. He asked Sonawala about books prior to 1st October, 1902, which would prove overweight, and Sonawala said they would not show so much overweight. He did not ask him for the books. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th instant Sonawala informed him he had rubbed out several figures, and partly written the new books. He twice said, [Fraser had taken possession of the books, and asked him what he was to do. He adviced him to produce the books in Court. Near the telegraph Office on Wednesday. Sonawala said Fraser had threatened to get out a warrant against him. Witness, with Sonawala and his partner, went to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhi, solicitors. The man was out, and they went to Messrs. Thakordas and Co., but Mr. Hormosji of that firm, was just going out. Then they went to Messrrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen's.

Mr. Carnac showed to witness three letters dated 28th August 1901.

Mr. Lowndes said he would not object, but would draw the Court's attention to their not having been mentioned in the affidavit of documents.

The Judge said they should have been mentioned.

Mr. Carnac read the letters. They were between the witness and Mr. Fraser. In the first which was a copy, Mr. Fraser asked witness' advice as to whether he should allow discount to a customer. In the second witness advised Mr. Fraser to allow it as it was business. In the third which was again a copy, Mr. Fraser said he could not do it, and added "Please advice."

The Judge said he should like to see what the virtuous Mr. Fraser had replied. (Laughter.)

The letters were collectively put in as Exhibit No. 37.

Re-examined, witness said he came to know of Mr. Fraser's affidavit asking for his committal for contempt of Court on the day on which it was read out in Court on the 14th instant. On the 4th instant he did not know that Mr. Fraser had taken any proceedings to get him committed for contempt. On the 1st March he was not thinking of increasing the rate of ice, or did, as a matter of fact, increase it. His clerk and his contractor could not succeed in swindling him for a long time, for the number of blocks turned out would give him an idea of the money due to him.

Amin Nabi, brother of Mahomed Nabi, was examined, also another dealer in ice, [one Khashru Ardeshir.

The hearing was then adjourned.

AMIR STRENGTHENING OUTPOSTS.

NEWS letters received from Kandahar state that under orders from Kabul two batteries of Artillery and two regiments of Infantry are to move to Lash-Jowain, the Afghan district immediately adjoining Seistan. The Ghazni garrison has also been directed to send some troops into the Kandahar Province. The Amir apparently thinks it advisable, in view of possible contingencies in Central Asia, to strengthen his outposts towards eastern Persia. Hitherto these have been held by very small detachments.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE following is a continuation of Sir Edward Law's financial statement for the year 1904-05. Proceeding with his account of the economic progress of the country during the past year the Finance member said :—

The Investments in Government securities made through the Agency of the Post Office are as under :

	1898-99.	1899-1900	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03
	£	£	£	£	£
Number of investments ...	603	516	551	527	553
Nominal value of investments ...	27,837	22,637	26,193	25,787	25 437

I now turn to the question of agricultural development. I trust that in doing so once a year, I may not prove wearisome, but I desire to insist on the fact that it is before all things, the prosperity of the agricultural population on which the general economic prosperity and financial stability of this country must depend. I must remind Honourable Members that executive action in connection with this question is in the province of my Honourable colleague in charge of the Revenue and agricultural department but progress and success are, and always must be the deepest concern of the department responsible for revenue returns.

I am glad to know that more has been done by Government for the development of agriculture than appears to be generally recognised by the public. A few weeks ago a Government Resolution was published giving in outline the arrangements now being carried out for the establishment of a first class agricultural institution at Pusa, at very considerable cost. Personally, I cannot but welcome the heavy demands for expenditure on that institution, since I firmly believe that under the able guidance of such thoroughly practical and scientific men as Dr. Mollison, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and Mr. Coventry who has been named Principal of the establishment, our expenditure will be returned some hundredfold; and it is a real happiness to think that whatever advantages may accrue to the fiscal situation through their success, such advantages being dependent on, must necessarily be accompanied by, a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the agriculturist, that is of the great bulk of the population of this empire.

In dealing with a conservative population, we cannot, particularly in agricultural matters, expect startling, immediate improvements. The Indian ryot profiting by the accumulated experience of centuries, has been pronounced by competent Europeans who have closely studied his methods, to be a first class agriculturist withim the limits of the situation in which he finds himself. He is both intelligent and practical, and though averse to change, he has shown himself by no means unwilling to adopt real improvement suited to his circumstances, when by example he has been shown the indubitably satisfactory results of their adoption. What we desire is that he should profit not only by his own experience and that of his forefathers, but also by that acquired by the application of scientific principles in foreign lands necessarily beyond his ken; and, moreover, it must be remembered that the extent of this great India Empire and the variety of conditions prevailing therein are such that, pending that interchange of information and thought which is to-day not existent among the agricultural classes, the from experience of the east cannot penetrate to the, north or the center to the frontiers. We must avoid haste to force new ideas, but we must aim at the introduction of improved varieties of staple products, and of couse grown in one province into another where they seem likely to succeed: at inculcating the value of good qualities of seed, of certain more readily procurable manures, of chopping fodder, of ensilage and of improving breeds of cattle; we must teach the treatment of crop and cattle disease, and exemplify the utility, of some of the simplest agricultutal implements.

The recent extraordinary speculation in cotton in America has drawn the attention of those connected with cotton manufacture in all parts of the world, to the necessity of increasing the area of supply of the raw article, and naturally many eyes have been turned to India as a country where everything points to the possibility of great development of supply and improvement of quality. From certain paragraphs in the press, it would appear to be assumed that the Government of India has hitherto remained blind to the importance of this question, but I can state from personal knowledge that such is not the case. Since he entered on his present duties, and indeed long before that date Dr. Mollison has been devoting his attention and energy to the improvement of the quality of our Indian cotton. I have myself seen some of his experiments in producing new hybrids and in cultivating different varieties from imported seeds at the Government agricultural farms at Poona and Cawnpore. My opportunities of personal observation have naturally been restricted, but they have been sufficient to convince me that the question is receiving the most earnest attention, that important knowledge has been acquired, and that we may well hope in due course to arrive at valuable, practical results. In the Central Provinces, Mr. Sly, the energetic Commissioner of Settlements, to whose valuable work I referred last year, continues to be able to report good progress. Satisfactory results continue to be obtained from the working of the demonstration farms. The cultivation of cotton and jawar has been introduced in districts where hitherto it did not exist. Cultivators are beginning to adopt improved methods; the picking of seed for the eradication of smut in jawar is now practised successfully in certain districts, and extermination of grasshoppers has, as a result of practical demonstration in some districts, been successfully undertaken in others. Selected seeds of good varieties have been distributed through the district; agricultural associations, several of which bodies have done really good work; cattle breeding is receiving attention with the object of distributing good bulls; cotton growing has also been encouraged on suitable lands and as a result of such encouragement and greatly increased prices, the area under cotton in 1902 1903 was 18 per cent larger than in the preceding year and 66 per cent above the decennial average. Apparently it does not pay to carry cotton more than fifty miles by road to a mill or railway and feeder lines are said to be a desideratum to induce still more extensive cultivation. The number of paying subscribers mostly cultivators, to the monthly agricultural magazine has increased to 1,800 and 1,800 copies have already been sold of a small work in the vernacular containing a re-print of matters of permanent interest published in the first issues of the monthly magazine.

I may add that in Madras attention has lately been turned to the possibility of minor irrigation by means of wells from which the water is drawn by oil engines and winds mills, and there is every reason to believe that the experiments particularly those with oil engines, will lead to practical and useful results.

High prices of American cotton have already resulted in increased European demand for Indian cotton, and Japan has also been an important buyer. India can well afford to sell its cotton at relatively lower rates than those prevailing for the American article, and it may reasonably be anticipated that as continental buyers become more accustomed to look to India for their supplies and if, to our supplies of shortstapled cotton which has its special uses and markets, we add a long-stapled variety, the export trade will still further develope to the great profit of both the agriculturist and the trader and let me here say that the trader can make no profit which is not shared by the agricultnrits. Under present conditions in this country, their interdependence it absolute.

The export of tea continues to increase and the shipments for the past season up to the end of February are estimated at 200 million pounds, as compared with 174 and 175 million pounds in the two preceding years. The growth of exports to the United Kingdom has not been as considerable as might have been anticipated in normal circumstances, and it is believed by those specially interested in the trade that it has been somewhat checked by the heavy additional duty imposed on imports into Great Britain. We have recently heard unofficially that the Colonial Government has decided to admit imports of Indian tea into New Zealand, free of duty, and we may hope that such a concession will materially encourage consumption. A very satisfactory feature in the export trade has been the increase from 8 3-4 million pounds exported to America and 'other foreign markets' in 1901-1902, to 22 3-4 million pounds exported in 1903-1904; the 'other markets' include Russia, to which country the quantities exported are rapidly increasing. It may be hoped that means will be found still further to develope this most important trade, but for the moment it has received a check through the blocking of the Siberian Railway, and the increase in the already enormous duty levied on tea imported via the Black Sea. This increase must always tell against Indian teas and in favour of the Chinese leaf. When the trade was conducted through the Black Sea ports, India had the advantage of the lower freight from Calcutta to Odessa, as compared with that from Shanghai to Odessa, whilst by the Siberian routes, a corresponding advantage is secured by the Chinese teas. In this connection, I may mention that the production in India, and sale of green teas, are rapidly increasing, affording a new branch of development in the general trade.

It may I think reasonably be anticipated that the efforts of the Tea Cess Committee will lead in due course of time to considerable development of sales, both in foreign markets and for home consumption in India, and Government willingly gave the assistance sought for by the the Tea Association in the matter of establishing a tea cess.

Prices, I regret to say, have not been so remunerative as desirable during the last few years but this circumstance has had a wholesome effect which will bear good fruit in the future, in checking undesirable extension of plantations on unsuitable lands. During the past season good prices were once more secured following figures show the fluctuations during the the last six years :—

Calcutta Sales.

					Rs.	a.
18 8-99	...	561,336	packages	average	5	8
1899-1900...	...	563,719	do.	do.	5	11
1900-1901	...	571,948	do.	do.	5	3
1901-1902...	..	534,923	do.	do.	5	5
1902-1903...	..	561,271	do.	do.	5	3
1903-1904 (up to Feb. 25)		609,326	do.	do.	5	10

The future of indigo is still a question of deep concern, and although I fear that those who have been disappointed at the prices obtained during the past season may not readily agree with me, I cannot admit that there is real ground for despondency. On the contrary, continued steady perseverance on right lines would appear alone to be required to enable, natural indigo the produce of India to hold its own with synthetic indigo. This is a purely business question and one which must be considered with due regard to facts, and facts only. It is a fact that when synthetic indigo was first introduced the price asked was 17 pence per pound, and that the price has steadily declined to the present average of about 8 pence per pound. This is a very heavy fall and I would urge attention to the fact that the manufacturer of synthetic indigo was started on the basis of a price of 17 pence per pound, and that the manufacturers have suffered at least equally with the indigo planters by the great reduction in price due to competition. Now I ask what would have been said ten years ago if it had been suggested to the indigo planters that they would have to accept a price approximating Rs. 100 per maund for their product! They would have declared a fall to such a price to be impossible and yet planters' indigo has been sold, and sold at a profit during the past season, at Rs. 110 per maund, by those who in the present still regrettable incomplete state of preparation for the struggle, have in favourable circumstances shown energy and intelligence in the conduct of their business. Prices have this year been some 30 per cent below those of last season and have varied from 80 rupees to an exceptional maximum of 195 rupees per maund, for a special parcel of 21 chests of Peeprah indigo, the average, exclusive of this particular sale, has however, probably not exceeded Rs. 120. Greater attention is being paid by buyers to quality, and indigo of low grade finds a market with much difficulty at Bengal prices. The total sales for the season, of Bengal indigo are not likely to exceed 50 000 maunds, and the sale value will probably be about 50 to 60 lakhs, as compared with upwards of 3 crores realised a few years ago, when prices were higher and production much larger. Madras indigo though of inferior quality, is still largely sold at relatively low prices; it is estimated that some 23 000 cwt were sold, at an average price of about Rs. 157 per cwt, a decline of about 20 per cwt., as compared with prices two years ago.

The improvements necessary to effect a reduction in the cost price of indigo were (1) that the plantations should be placed on a sound financial basis, and cease to remain in a position where requirements for cash in seasons of dear money, could only be satisfied by transferring profits from the pockets of the planters to those of the money lenders; (2) economy in management; (3) selection of seed and propagation of the qualities yielding the highest percentage of indigotine and best suited to local conditions of climate and soil: (4) rotation of crops to obtain good profits from the land when not under indigo, and thereby reduce the cost of cultivation of the plant: (5) chemical improvements in manufacture.

(1) The transformation necessary to place indigo properties on a sound financial basis is proceeding and in some instances at regrettably heavy costs to those who in the halcyon days of the industry had thoughtlessly allowed their financial position to become too involved to stand a crisis. The change has involved loss of fortune to individuals but this is by no means synonymous with the failure of the industry. (2) The hard lessons of recent years have resulted in important economies in administration. (3) The attention of Mr. Coventry and other men of intelligence and energy interested in indigo has for a long time past been turned to the cultivation in India of a plant which should produce a higher percentage of indigotine than that which a few years ago, in the absence of competition sufficed to yield handsome profits. Agricultural experiments are necessarily slow in development, but the result of experiments has already shown that plants propagated from the Natal seed acclimatized in Java, will yield some 50 per cent more leaf of excellent quality than is obtained from the plant known as "Tinctoria" which has hitherto been generally cultivated in India. Again, it has been shown that the new plant can be grown as a perennial, and even if only left in the ground for two years, this will lead to material reduction in the cost of cultivation. Further, and not least, the new plant is immensely superior to the tinctoria in withstanding the effects of inundation drought, and cold. (4) The introduction of a reasonable system of rotation of crops, which is becoming fairly general, has had the result that in spite of the low price of indigo, certain favourably situated land holders have been able to realize 10 per cent profit on the cultivation of their lands, and it further leads to the hope that the value of the 'seeth' as manure for rotation crops, may pay, or nearly pay the cost of cultivation of the indigo. (5) As regards chemical improvements, experiments are still proceeding, and though it is impossible to say that any remarkable result has so far been achieved, it is incredible that nothing will be achieved by that persistence in research which is now being earnestly pursued.

Quantity of Cotton Piece Goods (Grey) imported into and produced in India.

Years.	Grey goods imported from other countries into India.	Grey goods produced in India.	Total.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
1887-1888	1,119,179, 41	323,356,0 9	1,4 2, 35,560
18 8-1899	1, 57 720,612	3 5,709 050	1, 13,4 9,662
18 -1900	1, 74,91 . 53	3 9,120 397	1, 04,33 ,5 0
1900-1 01	1,192 73 0 0	341,176, 42	1, 33 5 0 2
1901-1902	1, 8 7 4,3	409,744,891	1,595, 0 ,32
1902-1903	1,983,550 181	406,316,717	1, 8 ,9 6 8 8

It will be seen that whilst there has been some small increase in imports, production in India in spite of a temporary set back due to the last famine has increased by upwards of 25 per cent. in the short space of five years, whilst total consumption has increased by approximately 15 per cent. This by itself should certainly indicate increasing profits to millowners, since the larger the outturn, the less is the cost of production. Nevertheless, I am afraid that while certain well-managed mills on a sound financial basis, have made, and are likely to continue to make steady profits, a large proportion have been doing more or less badly for some time past. Many mills have suffered from the fact that their working capital has been quite insufficient; their ordinary requirements for financial accommodation have cost too much to leave a profit on the turn-over in these days of close competition and generally cheap money, while in times of financial stress, they are liable to be entirely overwhelmed by the difficulties of their position. A good many mills have in such circumstances naturally changed hands during recent years and it is to be hoped that with a fresh start on a proper financial basis and with the more competent management for which I am inclined to think there is sometimes an indisposition to pay the necessary price, a fresh start may be made and profitable business developed. Latterly, special difficulties have beset those millowners who neglected to buy cotton ahead and who have consequently found the price of the raw article increasing out of all proportion to the price of yarns which it must be noted has been prejudiced by the competition with Japan for the China trade. Weavers have fortunately fared better than those who are only spinners, as the former are not so dependent on the China trade, and demands for the home market have been sufficiently good and are likely to increase. I think that the future success of the Indian cotton industry lies in the development of weaving and the abandonment of a position of dependence on the sale of yarn in the China markets. I would venture to urge cultivation of the home markets.

I notice the continuance of complaints against the cotton excise dues. On this question it is argued that as the cloths made in India are of different textures to those made in Lancashire, there is no direct competition between them, and therefore, that the abolition of the dues could not be considered as a protective measure. It seems to me unquestionable that there is still a large margin for reduction in the cost of production of indigo, and this large margin should more than suffice to turn the scale against the artificial product, whilst leaving fair profits in the pockets of the planters. There is certainly a limit to the price at which synthetic indigo can profitably be sold, and many are of opinion that, although competition may induce manufacturers to temporarily accept losses and reduce prices, the profitable limit has been already reached.

On one point I may perhaps venture to offer a word of warning to our planters. I am fully sensible of the difficulties of their position with which I sincerely sympathise, but I fear that many still fail to realize in a practical manner the situation which is created by the keen competition of their European manufacturing rivals, and that season after season they continue to expect high prices and by so doing they alienate buyers who would willingly take their products were prices more in accordance with those for which the artificial article is to be obtained. It is not business to continued to work at a loss, but it is an essential factor in business to keep your competitor out of the market by temporary acceptance of the lowest possible price, and thus to force him either to accept losses, or to retire from competition.

(To be continued.)

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A German writer has been fumbling among dry statistics dealing with the United Kingdom, and has there come upon a fact which fills his soul with amazement. With a trembling pen he brings before the notice of his countrymen the overwhelming statement that, while the United Kingdom contains *about 42 million inhabitants*, there are among them all only 12 000 opticians! Can such things be?

While so many nations are devoting their most polished linguistic styles to the concoction of proclamations of neutrality, it is not without interest to recall that one—probably the most straightforward, though not the most diplomatic—which is said to have been made by the Sultan of Turkey at the time of the Seven Years' War. When hostilities broke out between France and Prussia the French Minister at Constantinople personally brought the news to the Sultan. The Commander of the faithful yawned and replied, "It it a matter of utter indifference to me whether the pig eats the dog or the dog eats the pig."

Princess Royal Island British Columbia possesses a remarkable population in the form of an Albino colony. Not Albino human beings, be it understood but birds and beasts of many species, which live as we are told on the snowline in that island. Already from there have been brought three white bears, two white crows, a white mink, two white kingfishers, and several white mallard duck. The latest of these captures is a racoon, its white fur being touched with pink on the breast and sides. It has just been taken to Vanceuver by an Indian.

Some of the inhabitants of Gorlitz, in Prussia, are congratulating themselves heartily on having escaped from a sad fate. On the occasion of the Carnival they had arranged a "beggars" ball," all the guests at which exercised their fancy by devising for themselves the most fantastic costumes of rags and tatters that they could think of. The ball was a great success, and at its close the guests were photographed in a group. All Gorlitz pleaded or copies of the photograph which were accordingly provised right and left. The picture was completed and forwarded to the ball committee, but strange to say, no more was heard of it. At last, in reply to urgent inquiries, the truth was told in whispers. Dreadful to relate, in the middle of the group of beggars had appeared a famous, imperial, much-moustached face. A bust of the—let us be discret and say of a great personage had been among the decorations of the ball-room and had not been noticed while the group was arranged. And with their minds full of the penalties which come upon those who hold their sovereign in contempt the trembling committee destroyed negative and photographs alike.

From this Dr. Garnett concludes that as the experiment is said to have succeeded, and "if Libanius really overthrew adversaries without personal conflict, he must have employed projectiles, which seems to imply the use of some composition analogous to to gunpowder." That the Byzantine knew of gunpowder is the opinion of Professor Bury, who observes that they fell just short of revolutionising warfare by failing to apply their propelling power to leaden missiles. Dr. Garnett rightly observes: "If the Romans of the age of Honorius could have used firearms against the barbarians, the course of history would have been entirely different. Among other consequences, English would not now be spoken on either side of the Atlantic." Truly there is much virtue in an "if."

We are all interested in the Manchurian railways at present. They are of course, of very recent origin the first negotiations between Russia and China regarding them having been in 1896. Two years later, when Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Dalny had been ceded to Russia, it was finally determined that they should be connected by railway with the great Trans-Siberian line. The construction of the line has had a considerable effect in improving local conditions, miserable huts having been transformed into buildings on European lines, and so on. The line passes by Dalainov to Kallar, the first large Manchurian town thence passing through a tunnel 2,835 metres in length, to Zizikar, a town with a population of some 70,000 inhabitants (who are probably even more interested in the "war specials" than we are), and so to Harbin and Port Arthur. Quite apart from its military importance, this last, as we are apt to overlook, has become in the last few years a place of very considerable trade.

The following striking piece of art criticism appears in a Munich paper. The artist, we are told, "places his very capably executed figures, with nervous abruptness, often in a great empty space which space, however, does not remain empty, but is filled with that costly amazement which life of a kind so foreign to it flatters with double love." The German paper which quotes the sentence describes it as "Gallimathias," or "balderdash." Had the writer been acquainted with some English art criticism he might have been "amazed" to a "lefs costly" degree.

The Carnavalet Museum in Paris is now the richer by the famous cradle of the Prince Imperial, which was presented to the Empress Eugenie by the City of Paris on the birth of her son in 1856. The cradle is in the form of a ship, in allusion to the coat-of-arms of the city. From the bow rises the figure of a silver eagle, while at the sterm stands a figure representing the city, also of silver, bearing a crown which supports the curtains hanging on other side of the cradle. The arms of Paris again appear enamelled on a golden shied let into the stern. The hull of the vessel is of rosewood, the sides being ornamented with coat-of-arms and medallions. The base of the cradle is also of rosewood, ornamented with a design of wheat ears and twigs of olive. The whole cost originally some 160,000 francs.

The French, having already claimed the credit of inaugurating the Russian navy and the Japanese army, are now putting forward a similar claim with regard to the Russian ballooning force, which has now been ordered to the Far East. Russian ballooning is, it seems, the daughter of that of France, though it is admitted that as far back as 1812 and again in 1869 Russia conducted some independent experiments. For military purposes, however, it was not actually adopted until 1884, as the result of a mission to Paris by General Bareskoff. The balloons and appliances were made in Paris, the first free ascents being undertaken in 1885 at St. Petersburg by Lieutenant Kovanko, the present commander of the corps. By a decree of 1890 the force is divided in to voentrai "balloon" park, to which are attached 14 officers and 215 men, and three detachments of "fortress aeronauts." In a time of peace the latter include one captain and four lieutenants with six captive and three free balloons. The number of men is not stated.

HAIR GROWTH

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Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is [illegible] when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of [illegible]ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles [illegible]A, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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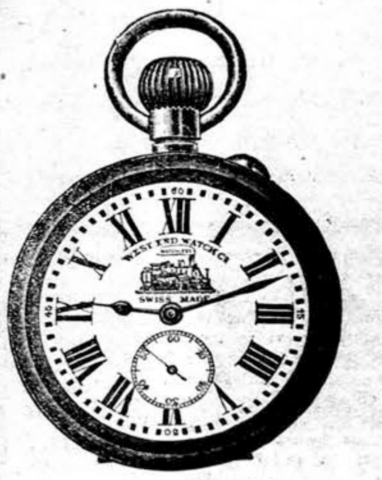

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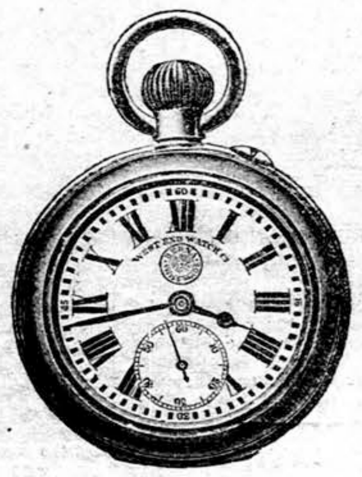
" " Silver " Rs. 17-8.



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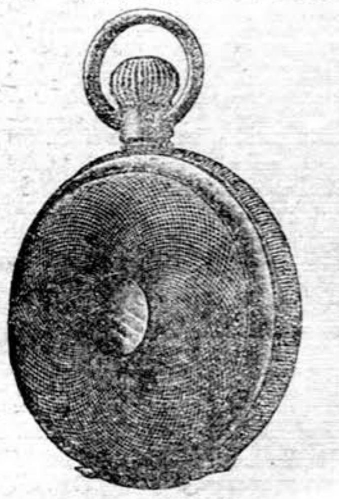

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ENGLISH HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs 7 to Rs. 12.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF WATCHES AND CHAINS
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Opposite the General Post Office.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

The way we live now (writes "A Society Butterfly" in M. A. P.)—especially our extravagance in dress—helps to fill the correspondence columns of many a daily newspaper. And it is amusing to read this arraignment of the great world, too often written by outsiders who have no practical knowleage of the subject on hand, Also, it seems to me that the evidence is too one-sided; we read the prosecution, but never a word of the defence. Hard-hearted husbands and fault-finding fathers get it all their own way, and the broken butterflies of smart Society are silent as to the cause of their so-called reckless expenditure. There is much to be said in excuse of modern extravagance. Dress gets more and more expensive; of this there can be no shadow of doubt. And, in many instances, the demands of a woman's social position are far in advance of the resources of her pocket. The "splendid pauper" has by no means the rosy time she is credited with, for twentieth-century life means much expense, especially when it is lived in London.

Cloaks are a case in point. Only the other day a wellknown smart woman was holding forth on the subject of dress, and told her interested but astonished audience that she had no fewer than fifty coats cloaks. This number may be in excess of one's requirements, but the manifold life of to-day certainly needs a varied and expensive equipment. There are carriage cloaks, evening cloaks, wraps for motoring, golf caps, waterproofs, and sundry smart garments, from the long well-cut, "Guards' coat" to the airy "vetements" we wear when coming out of the Casino or concert-room at Monte Carlo. All of these must be of good material, perfectly made, and strictly up to date. Carriage cloaks depend upon the season as to their style and shape. Lady Warwick and Mrs. George Cornwallis-West seem to favour sealskin, and may be seen driving in their carriage or electric motor wearing long, large-sleeved sealskin cloaks. Velvet comes a good second to sealskin, and if used, is generally trimmed with some dark and handsome fur. As to shape, these "manteaux" must be made loose-fitting and comfortable, in order that they may slip on easily over an indoor gown, and be readily removed if their wearer wishes to pay a call or go to a tea or luncheon-party. In the Spring, carriage cloaks are made of thin, face cloth, white, pale grey, or beige coloured. The trimming is often of ostrich feathers to match, and sometimes of a rich golden passementerie. When Summer arrives, these carriage wraps are usually formed of alpaca or pongee silk, and become known by the name of race-cloaks. They are trimmed with frills and flounces of the same material, and a long white feather boa is thrown over the shoulders to complete the effect.

The modern evening cloak—or "sortie-de-bal," as it is sometimes called—has become one of the most important articles of dress in a modern woman's wardrobe. Lady Burton and Lady Hothfield are two Society matrons famed for the beauty and richness of their cloaks; and, among younger women, the new Lady Alington achieves great success in this direction. Lady Warwick was the first to appear in the gauzy, longtrained cloak that appeared on the scene a few seasons ago: and Lady Granby once wore a notable wrap of thick Italian lace mounted on cream chiffon and soft cream satin. Some older ladies use the Indian shawls which were given them as wedding presents by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Evening cloaks should be light, warm, and luxurious-looking. They must not crush a delicate gown, and yet should protect their wearer from the winds of heaven. Velour mousseline, panne, or brocade make suitable materials, so does glace silk, slightly wadded, and lined with a soft, but rather thick cream satin. Every evening cloak should have an ample inside pocket to hold a purse handkerchief—and possible secrets of the toilette.

Society has, at the present moment, two magnets that attract it: the sunny South andthe gaieties of a season in Dublin. Weather seems to have repented, in a measure, of its misdeeds, and has given some Spring sunshine.

The Marchesa Vitalleschi has returned to London. She is sister to Lord Lamington, Lady Melville, and Constance Lady de la Warr. She began life as Miss Amy Cochrane-Baillie, and her marriage with the Marchese Francesco Nobili Vitalleschi took place in 1880. The Marchesa has been, and still is, a pretty woman, extremely fair, with blue eyes and small, refined features. She has many talents and accomplish-ments, writes well, is an excellent musician and a first rate pianist. Her recent book, A Court in Exile, excited some interest and a certain amount of newspaper correspondence. And her musical gifts have been turned to practical account, as she once organised a trio of violin, cello, and piano, which performed with success in many a London drawing-room. Her husband, the Marchese, is an Italian noble of some importance, a member of the Senate and the owner of a palazzo in Rome. Like many Italians, he is English in his tastes, and prefers to be dressed by a London tailor. The Marchesa Vitalleschi now resides chiefly in England, but was once a noted hostess at Rome where in bygone days she used to receive with splendour and regularity.

Englishwomen of position, when they marry foreigners, seem to prefer Germans and Italians to Frenchmen or Russians. Besides the Marchesa Vitalleschi, there are several other well-known women who have become the wives of Italian noblemen. Princess Doria was Lady Emily Pelham-Clinton, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Sermoneta was a Miss Wilbraham, the Marchesa Montagliari was a Miss Fuller; Lady Walsingham's second husband was the Duc di Santo Teodoro, and Miss Dora Labouchere recently married the Marchese Carlo di Rudini. But the Marquise d'Hautpoul and the Comtesse Maunay de Talvande are the wives of Frenchmen, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki married a Russian, and Miss Vera Malet became the wife of M. Antoniadi, a Greek. However, Italians are evidently first favourite.

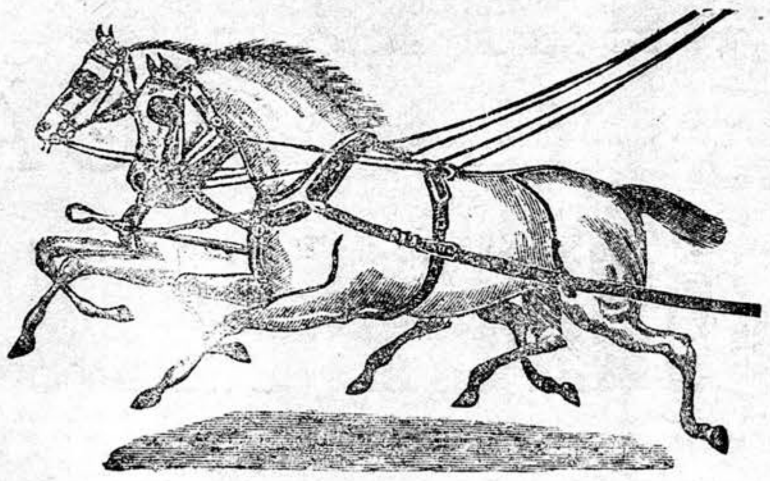
Lord and Lady Binning have gone to Cairo. Lady Binning was Miss Kathleen Salting, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Salting and her marriage with Lord Binning, the eldest son of Lord Haddington, took place in 1892. As most people know, her father is a wealthy man with cultivated tastes, has been all his life a connoisseur of art and a keen collector, and many of his priceless treasures are now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Hence, his daughter had the advantage of a very good and complete education, and is well fitted for her future position as the wife of a Scotch peer of ancient lineage. She takes great interest in the tradition of her husband's house, and not long ago unearthed some curious relics of his far-away Celtic ancestors. Among these were a Household Expense Book, a Cookery Book and a Book of Domestic Medicine keep by a Lady Grizel Baillie, a daughter of a former Lord Haddington. The handwriting is exquisitely neat, and dates and sums are entered in the most minute and conscientious manner,—a quaint record of passed and gone centuries, and of Border life in the simpler days that are dead. Lady Binning has much of grace and charm, and is extremely good to look upon. Her hair and eyes are dark, and she has the clear, pale complexion that sometimes, but not often, accompanies a brunette colouring.

Lady Gort has arrived in London. She was Miss Eleanor Surtees, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. Robert Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1885 she married the late Lord Gort, who was then Mr. John Vereker. She become a widow in 1902. When a girl, she lived almost entirely in the country, and in a somewhat horsey atmosphere. Her father was a noted rider to hounds, and wrote several sporting novels, among others Handley Cross and Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour. Dady Gort is a handsome woman, tall, dark haired, and dignified. She has serious tastes, is a keen supporter of the Primrose League and of the English Church Union. But her chief interest in life seems centred in her two sons: Lord Gort—now at Harrow—who is seventeen, and his only brother about a couple of years younger. The family place is East Cowes Castle, near Osborne; and in old days, the late Queen Victoria showed a marked friendship for Lady Gort, calling on her, and having afternoon tea at her house. By-the-way, there exist several other widowed peeresses who are the proud mothers of youthful peers, soon to be reckoned among the eligible "partis" of smart Society. Among these are Lady Caledon Lady Camoys, Lady Gerard, Lady Torrington, and Lady Parker (mother of Lord Macclesfield) who, however, was not the widow of a peer, but of an eldest son.

MR. CURTHBERT RADCLIFFE, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Municipal Corporation in place of the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable, resigned.

IT is said in Italian circles in Austria that if an Italian University is not established at Trieste by next autumn, the Italian students of the University of Innsbruck will cease to study in that establishment. It is, however, very unlikely that the Government at Vienna will be influenced by these threats and it will propably maintain the present status quo.

THE "Journal Officiel" of Adrianople published a notice, granting a further term of three months for the return of the Bulgarian fugitives who have not yet taken advantage of the amnesty. This period over, the fugitives who have not returned will be considered rebels and treated accordingly.



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Brown leather pair horse or pony harness, with English brass mounts a very cheap set ...	77-8
Brown selected leather handsewn superior quality, with English brass mounts for hardwear ...	125
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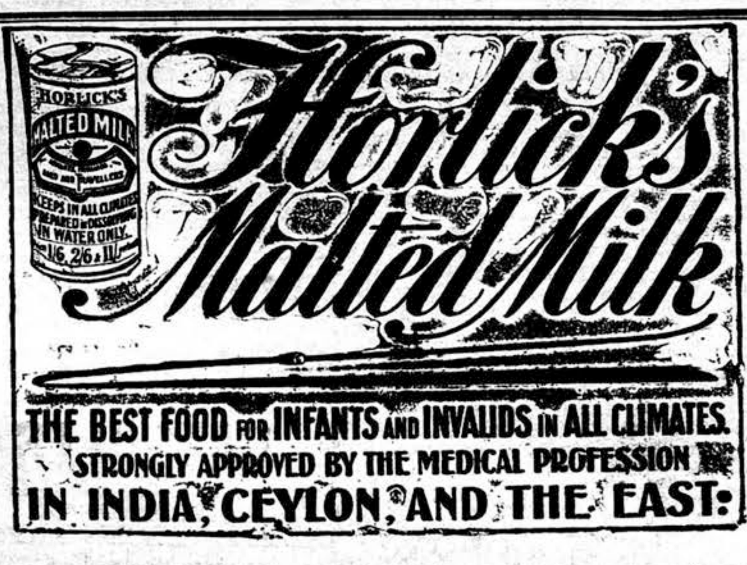
LAMP FACTORIES: VIENNA, MILANO.
MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).



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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
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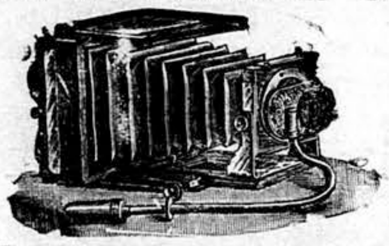

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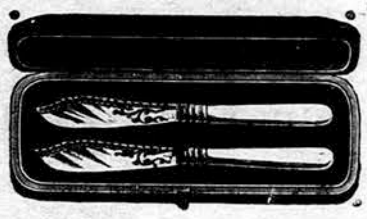

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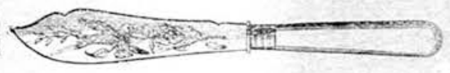

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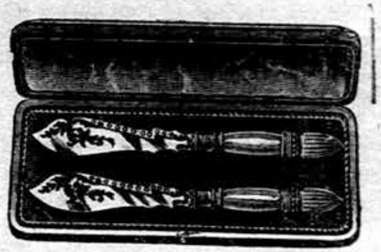

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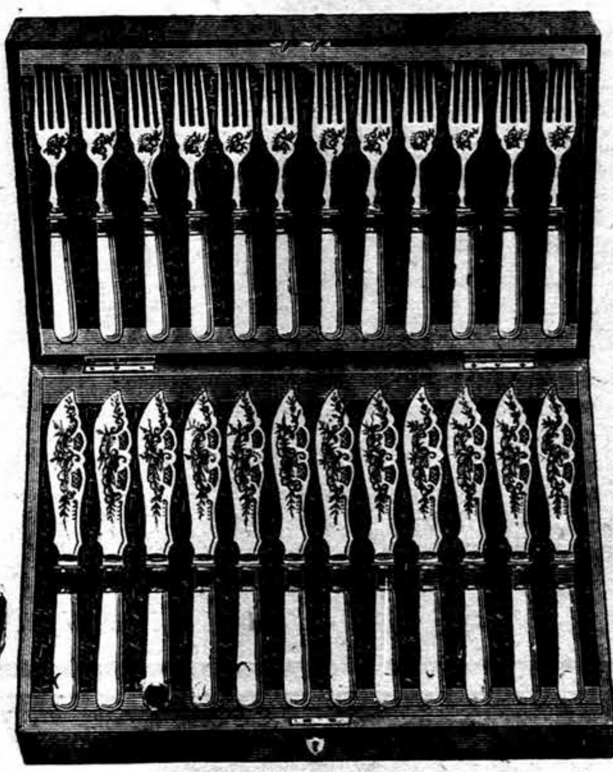

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and [illegible] Office, [illegible] Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] hill, E.C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, [illegible] Street, London, E.C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. [illegible] & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; [illegible] Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904.

A FALSE CHARGE OF THEFT.

MEDICAL STUDENT'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Fourth Presidency Magistrate has delivered judgment in a case in which Cashinath Luximon, a peon in the employ of Mr. Balfour, General Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, was charged with stealing a metal watch and chain of the value of Rs. 12. belonging to William Ernest Cody, a military medical student, residing at Clare Road Byculla. Superintendent Nolan watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was defended by Mr. Velinkar, pleader.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that the building occupied by the the military medical students in Clare Road immediately adjoined the bungalow of Mr. Balfour, the accused's master. On the morning of the 8th instant two of the pupils went into Mr. Balfour's compound for the purpose of playing hockey. Mr. Balfuor objected to the boys playing in his compound and spoke to them. He received a rude rejoinder and as the boys had behaved in an annoying manner on several previous occasions, he wrote a letter to Capt. Sampson who was in charge of the boys and who resided on the premises, complaining of the conduct of the boys. This letter was given to the accused to be delivered personally to Capt. Sampson, who lived on the fourth floor of the building. On reaching the third floor the accused was accosted by F. Acquino, one of the pupils who asked him for the letter and said he would sign for it in the despatch book which the accused had in his hand. The accused refused to give Acquino the letter wherupon Acquino dragged him into complainant's room and asked for the letter and as the accused would not give him Acquino struck the accused who began to shout out. Acquino then took a watch and chain lying on the complainant's table and tried to force the accused to take the watch in his hand. In the meantime another pupil named W. Fratel. hearing the accused cry out "why are you beating me" went to the spot when Acquino told him that the accused was trying to steal the complainant's watch. At Acquino's request Fratel went to call Captain Sampson who happened to be out. Another pupil named Doyle was also attracted to the spot by the shouts of the accused. Acquino then told Doyle to go and fetch the police. On the way Doyle met Captain Sampson at the foot of the stairs and informed him of what had happened. Captain Sampson then proceeded to the spot followed by Doyle. Acquino then told Captain Sampson that the accused had stolen the complainant's watch and that he had found it in accused's pocket. According to Captain Sampson's evidence, the accused on being asked by him if he had stolen the watch, hesitated to reply and on being asked again he fell at Captain Sampson's feet and admitted that he had stolen the watch and begged to be forgiven. After the alleged admission the accused was allowed to go away. On getting away the accused immediately went to Mr. Balfour's head clerk and reported to him what had occurred and on his having been assaulted. The head clerk noticed a little swelling on his cheek. The accused was then taken to Mr. Balfour who told the head clerk to take the accused to Superintendent Nolan and make a complaint. Some time after the accused and the head clerk had left Captain Sampson called on Mr. Balfour and had a conversation with him on the subject On learning that the accused had been sent to Superintendent Nolan, Captain Sampson asked Mr. Balfour if he could not call the man back. On Mr. Balfour replying that the man must have reached Mr. Nolan's bungalow, Captain Sampson went away and immediately wrote a letter to Mr. Nolan informing him that the accused was seen stealing a watch from a pupil's room and requesting him to make inquiries. Inspector Draper made inquiries into both the complaints and he stated that when the accused came to him he had bruises under his eye and small scars on the right hand and left arm. The evidence regarding the admission made by the accused was most contradictory and there was a strong reason to believe that no such admission was made. All the witnesses had given different versions of what the accused had said to Captain Sampson. Captain Sampson denied having asked Mr Balfour to recall the accused whom Mr. Balfour had sent to Mr. Nolan He also denied having been told by Mr. Balfour that it was too late to recall the man as he must have reached Mr Nolan. On this point the Magistrate held, Mr Balfour's evidence was clear and the Magistrate regretted that he could not accept Captain Sampson's denial as true. His Worship further fell constrained to remark that it was a most disgraceful case and the responsibility for it mainly attached to Acquino, who because the accused refused to give him the letter which he wished to intercept and which he probably knew was a complaint regarding the conduct of the boys, not only assaulted the accused but in order either to save himself from the consequences or pay the accused off for not giving him the letter, tried to make out that the accused had stolen the complainant's watch thereby adding insult to injury. Such conduct his Worship remarked could only be described in the strongest terms, to say the least it was a low thing to do and if the accused applied for sanction to prosecute Acquino, the Court would give him the necessary sanction. There was no truth whatever in the charge of theft but for that the complainant was not responsible as he was not present when the incident took place and the complaint signed by him was in consequence of information received by him from Acquino and some other Military Medical students The accused was discharged.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT NANDOD.

Mr. F. G. Pratt I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewakantha, writes a Nandod correspondent presided over a gathering of the school children of the town when the officers of the State and the gentry of the town were present. The Head Master of the High School opened the proceedings with a statement of the work of the school. The school he said sent up eleven students for the last Matriculation Examination of whom eight were successful. Two of them were Mahomedans one was a Parsi and the remaining five were Hindus. All of them intend to prosecute their studies further. The boy who stood first was a Mahomedan and had joined the Junagarh College where he is allowed to study as a free student and is besides given a scholarship. This boy studied at the High School as a free student throughout whole of the school course and His Highness was kind enough, to pay all the expenses of his books examination fees, etc., His Highness had been pleased to award a scholarship of Rs. 30 a month to Mr. Trivedi, another successful student with a view to enable him to prosecute his studies in the Grant Medical College. To place English education within the easy reach of all his subjects, has been the dearest wish of His Highness. He had accordingly done everything that would increase the efficiency of the school or widen the sphere of its usefulness. A few months ago he was pleased to reduce considerably the fees of the school with a view to enable even the poorest of his subjects to avail themselves of the instruction given there. His Highness was pleased to sanction an extension to the present school building a few months ago to meet the growing need of increased accommodation. The work has already been commenced, and will be completed before the rainy season sets in. A boarding house has also been established through the liberality of His Highness for the convenience of the moffasil students.

The Inspector of Primary schools then read his report, in which he remarked that the State Vernacular schools cut a very good figure at the third grade public service certificate examination at Broach as well as at the entrance examination at the Ahmedabad Training College during the year.

The boys and the girls from the different schools then gave some English, Sanscrit, Persian, Gujerati and Urdu recitations. Mr. Pratt, thereafter distributed the prizes; in the course of an address after congratulating the prize winners and the conductors of the school. he said:—I have seen and heard to-day and what casual observation showed to me during my short stay here have been sufficient to convince me of what I had already heard, viz that this State is managed in a way which reflects the highest credit upon His Highness' Government and I congratulate the people of this State their having a ruler of such broad and liberal views. I was greatly pleased to learn from the report that His Highness has been doing so much for the education of the people entrusted to his care, both in regard to physical as well as mental education English as well as Vernacular, Female as well as Male, I thank His Highness sincerely for his kindness and courtesy to me during my short stay here, and wish him success with all my heart in his enlightened policy.

A cordial vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular in all districts excepts in Lower Sind, where a brisk fall has taken place. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess in all districts except in Rajputana, Sind and the United Provinces, where it is about normal or in slight defect.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been from 5° to 15° below normal at Sirsa, Lahore, Veraval, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad Deccan, and the minimum 5° to 7° in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Neemuch. Bellary Malegaon, Poona and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 99° at Bellary, Khandwa and Ahmedabad to 74° at Lahore, and the minimum from 80° at Calicut to 57° at Jacobabad.

Weather.—The brisk fall of pressure in Lower Sind and the wind directions there indicate that depression is advancing over Sind from the Persian area. Weather is hence in an unsettled condition and strong winds are likely to blow in Sind and probably in Gujarat. Rajputana and the Punjab. Dust, or thunderstorms are likely in Sind, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and over the Deccan.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE GREAT PILGRIMAGE.

THE RETURN OF THE HAJIS

THE following Press communique has been issued be the Bombay Government:—Nearly 17,000 pilgrims have left India for the Hedja, this season. A large proportion of the pilgrims return annually in a reduced state of health. and almost indigent, trusting to obtain charitable assistance to enable them to reach their homes. Hitherto a considerable and rapidly increasing amount has been spent by Government in this direction. Such expenditure is, on many grounds undesirable, and it is impossible to continue it. Arrangements will be made for the immediate despatch of Hajis who come from Baluchistan and places beyond the frontier of British India; and the cost of sending away the really indigent among them, and of these alone, will be borne by Government. It has also been decided that returning Hajis will not be disinfected before they leave Bombay so long as there is no plague in the Hedjaz. Even should plague break out, only those will be disinfected who are passengers by ships which under Venice Convention cannot be considered "healthy."

Action has been taken to apprise the returning Hajis at Jeddah of the above decision. Many of the pilgrims come from Northern India and beyond the frontier. The British Consul at Jeddah has been ask to arrange for pilgrim ships to take direct to Calcutta and Karachi those pilgrims who can reach their homes with greater or equal facility from those ports. It is hoped that the pressure on Bombay will thus be reduced to some extent. In spite of these precautions it is probable thatthe number of pilgrims who will return to Bombay will be large. The interest taken by members of the Mahomedan community in pilgrims passing through Bombay on their way to the Hedjaz makes it reasonable to expect that they will not be backward in organizing measures for the relief of pilgrims on their return, who will then be less able to bear discomfort and privation, and to hope that they will co-operate with the officers of Government in preventing the returning pilgrims from being a source of risk to public health.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 24.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H F Jacob Assist Political Agent First Grade has been allowed by H Majestys Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the leave notified in this Depart Notification No 7735 dated the 17th Nov 1903.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Gov-in-Council is pleased to appoint Capt R A Palin 130th Baluchis to be cantonment Magistrate Karachi and Manora in addition to his own duties vice Capt W C W Hawkes pending further orders Capt Palin is also appointed under section 1 of the C of C of C P 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Karachi Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the military cantonments of Karachi and Manora.

Capt Palin is further appointed under section 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay He is also invested within the Military limits of the Cantonments of Karachi and Manora with the jurisdiction of Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

The Gov in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Second Class Subordinate Judges:- Vice Mr Navroji Byramji Kaka Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge resigned with effect from the 9th January 1904 Mr Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar to be Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge Mr Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni to be Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Vice Mr Tribhuvandas Laksamidas Dalal Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge deceased with effect from the 22nd Jan 1904 Mr Damodar Waman Bhat to be Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge Mr Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmuigund to be Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge Mr Mangesh Hari Wagle to be Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge.

Vice Mr Vasudeo Keshav Malvankar Second Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge deceased with effect from the 11th February 1904 Mr Karsandas Jesingbhai Desai to be Second Class Third Grape Subordinate Judge.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 Mr Datatraya Anant Idgunji Second Class Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Muddebihal as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up the amount of Rs 100.